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BRUSH UP YOUR ENGLISH THROUGH COLLOCATIONS

Учебное пособие

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
УРАЛЬСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ПЕРВОГО ПРЕЗИДЕНТА РОССИИ Б. Н. ЕЛЬЦИНА

Т. Н. Зубакина

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Рекомендовано методическим советом
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Учебное пособие нацелено на изучение устойчивых словосочетаний в английском языке для подготовки студентов-бакалавров (уровня Intermediate/B1, а также Upper-Intermediate/B2) к независимому тестовому контролю по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», а также для развития навыков грамотного построения английского высказывания на основе активного владения коллокациями изучаемого языка. Пособие состоит из тестовых заданий, а потому может быть использовано как для самостоятельной работы, так и в качестве дополнения к любому учебнику английского языка. Приведенные ключи позволят студенту проверить правильность выполнения заданий и помогут самостоятельно подготовиться к различного рода тестированиям.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие, составленное в соответствии с требованиями университетских рабочих программ дисциплины «Иностранный язык», разработанных на кафедре лингвистики и профессиональной коммуникации на иностранных языках, предназначено для студентов-бакалавров (уровня Intermediate/B1, а также Upper-Intermediate/B2) по европейской классификации владения иностранным языком (Common European Framework of Reference — CEFR) и предполагает развитие лексических навыков обучаемых.

Основной целью настоящего учебного пособия является подготовка студентов к независимому тестовому контролю (НТК) по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». Балльно-рейтинговая система оценки качества знаний включает в учебный процесс активное использование тестирования. Данное пособие нацелено на подготовку к тестированию базового лексического материала, в частности, устойчивых словосочетаний английского языка.

Процесс обучения английскому языку в настоящее время предполагает глубокое изучение устойчивых словосочетаний, которые активно используются носителями английского языка. Термин *коллокация* понятийно соответствует комбинации слов, связанных единым значением, которая функционирует как устойчивое словосочетание.

В пособие включены задания по основным типам коллокаций. Каждое устойчивое словосочетание имеет свою структуру, так называемую формулу, по которой оно строится, например: adjective + noun, verb + noun и т. д.

Учебное пособие состоит из 8 разделов (Units): «What is a Collocation?», «Adjective Collocations», «Noun Collocations», «Adverb Collocations», «Verb Collocations», «Business Collocations», «Time Collocations», «Sport Collocations».

Все тестовые задания выполняются с опорой на справочный корпус коллокаций, который представляет собой наглядную презентацию лексического материала. Такое построение пособия нацелено на развитие быстроты понимания значений устойчивых словосочетаний, а также эффективное закрепление и контроль полученных знаний. Работа в таком алгоритме организует мыслительную деятельность и память студентов при подготовке к НТК, ориентируя их на грамотную англоязычную коммуникацию и овладение достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции с целью дальнейшего использования устойчивых словосочетаний в речевой практике.

При создании учебного пособия использованы разнообразные информационные ресурсы, список которых приведен в конце книги.

Unit 1

WHAT IS A COLLOCATION?



Collocation /kɒləˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ (in Linguistics) — according to Oxford dictionary is the habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance.

Usually a collocation is a pair or group of words that are often used together. These combinations sound natural to native speakers, but students of English have to make a special effort to learn them because they are often difficult to guess.

Learning collocations is an important part of learning the vocabulary of a language. Some collocations are fixed, or very strong, for example *take a photo*, where no word other than *take* collocates with *photo* to give the same meaning. Some collocations are more open, where several different words may be used to give a similar meaning, for example *keep to / stick to the rules*. Here are some more examples of collocations.

You must *make an effort* and study for your exams (NOT do an effort).

Did you *watch TV* last night? (NOT look at TV).

Sometimes, a pair of words may not be absolutely wrong, and people will understand what is meant, but it may not be the natural, normal collocation. If someone says *I did a few mistakes* they will be understood, but a fluent speaker of English would probably say *I made a few mistakes*.

COMPOUNDS, FIXED EXPRESSIONS, COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

Compound — a word made up of two or more existing words. Sometimes the words are written separately, sometimes they have a hyphen and sometimes they are written as one word. Usually the meaning of the compound can be guessed by knowing the meaning of the individual words. Some examples of compounds are *railway*, *car park*, *post office*, *narrow-minded*, *shoelaces*, *teapot*.

It is not always easy to separate collocations and compounds and, where they are useful for learners or an important part of the vocabulary of a topic, we include some compounds in this book too.

Collocations, fixed expressions and idioms all relate to the combination of words.

A **fixed expression** is the standard way of expressing a concept or an idea. A fixed expression is a form of expression that has taken on a more specific meaning than the words themselves. It is the standard way of expressing a concept or an idea; it is something we ordinarily say in certain situations.

For example: *pleased to meet you*, *all of a sudden*, *on the other hand*, *more trouble than it's worth*, *neither here nor there*.

Collocations refer to the way in which some words regularly occur together.

For example: *do homework*; *make the bed*; *a golden opportunity*; *take a risk*; *a faint smell*.

There are no rules on how these collocations are formed, they simply 'sound right' to the native speaker.

For example: You say *heavy smoker* but you would never say *strong smoker* and you say *a powerful car* not *a strong car*.

Referring to height, we would never say *John is high*, we say *John is tall*.

We take *a quick shower*, not *a fast shower* and eat *fast food*, not *quick food*.

We have *a blazing row*, not *a burning row* and have *a heated argument*, not *a hot argument*.

An **idiom** is an expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of its separate words but that has a separate meaning of its own. Idiom — a group of words in a fixed order established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. For example, *pass the buck* is an idiom meaning ‘to pass responsibility for a problem to another person to avoid dealing with it oneself’.

For example:

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<i>piece of cake</i>	something that is easy to do	Making spaghetti Bolognese is a <i>piece of cake</i> .
<i>a hot potato</i>	a controversial issue or situation that is awkward or unpleasant	The subject of bullying and fighting in my school is a <i>hot potato</i> .
<i>once in a blue moon</i>	to deal with very rarely	I go to visit my grandfather only <i>once in a blue moon</i> ; he lives far away.
<i>a bed of roses</i>	easy option	Taking care of my younger sister is no <i>bed of roses</i> ; she is very silly.
<i>raining cats and dogs</i>	raining very heavily	I wanted to go to play outside, but it was <i>raining cats and dogs</i> yesterday.

Exercise 1

Put the expressions from the box into the correct category in the table below.

Be as dry as a bone; soap opera; make a mistake; a storm in a tea cup; live music; checkpoint; key ring; pull somebody's leg; heavy snow; valid passport; teapot; bitterly disappointed; a shot in the dark.

Compound	Collocation	Idiom

Exercise 2

Underline the collocations in this text.

When I left University, I made a decision to take up a profession in which I could be creative. I could play the guitar, but I'd never written any songs. Nevertheless, I decided to become a singer-songwriter. I made some recordings, but I had a rather heavy cold, so they didn't sound good. I made some more and sent them to a record company and waited for them to reply. So, while I was waiting to become famous, I got a job in a fast-food restaurant. That was five years ago. I'm still doing the same job and I'm happy.

Exercise 3

A. *Underline 11 collocations in this text.*

My friend Beth is desperately worried about her son at the moment. He wants to enrol on a course of some sort but just can't make a decision about what to study. I gave Beth a ring and we had a long chat about it last night. She said he'd like to study for a degree, but is afraid he won't meet the requirements for university entry. Beth thinks he should do a course in Management because he'd like to set up his own business in the future. I agreed that that would be a wise choice.

B. Look at this entry for the verb *arrive* in the Oxford Online Dictionary. What collocations could you learn from this entry? Underline or highlight them. Then write one new sentence for each of them. Use a dictionary to find three or four other good collocations for each of these words: desperately pain wise run. Write the collocations you find in an appropriate way in your vocabulary notebook. Use two or more dictionaries:

Oxford Online Dictionary	Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary
Arrive /ə'raɪv/ — verb 1. Reach a place at the end of a journey or a stage in a journey. 'we arrived at his house and knocked at the door' 'the team arrived in New Delhi on July 30'	arrive — verb ADV. early, late shortly, soon <i>We should arrive shortly.</i> finally <i>We finally arrived at our destination late that evening.</i> on time, punctually safe and sound, safely unannounced

Oxford Online Dictionary	Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary
<p>'they had recently arrived from Turkey'</p> <p>1.1 (of a thing) be brought or delivered.</p> <p>'the invitation arrived a few days later'</p> <p>2. (of an event or a particular moment) happen or come.</p> <p>'we will be in touch with them when the time arrives'</p> <p>2.1 (of a new development or product) come into existence or use.</p> <p>'microcomputers arrived at the start of the 1970s'</p> <p>3. (arrive at) Reach (a conclusion or decision)</p> <p>'they arrived at the same conclusion'</p> <p>4. (of a baby) be born.</p> <p>'he will feel jealous when a new baby arrives'</p> <p>5. (informal) Achieve success or recognition.</p> <p>'he still has to pinch himself to be sure he really has arrived'</p>	<p><i>My uncle arrived unannounced yesterday evening.</i></p> <p>VERB + ARRIVE be due to</p> <p>We are due to arrive in Rome at ten o'clock.</p> <p> fail to</p> <p><i>The package failed to arrive.</i></p> <p>PREP. at</p> <p><i>We arrived at the hotel late.</i></p> <p> in</p> <p><i>I should arrive in London tomorrow morning.</i></p> <p>PHRASES the first/last to arrive</p>



Online Oxford Collocation Dictionary — a completely new type of dictionary with word collocation that will help students and advanced learners effectively study, write and speak natural-sounding English. This online dictionary is also very helpful for the education of the IELTS, TOEFL test. Level: Upper-Intermediate to Advanced.

The dictionary contains over 150,000 collocations for nearly 9,000 headwords.

The dictionary shows all the words that are commonly used in combination with each headword: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions as well as common phrases.

The collocation dictionary is based on 100 million words British National Corpus. Internet searches were made to ensure most up-to-date usage for fast changing areas of language like computing.

Over 50,000 examples show how the collocation / collocations are used in context, with grammar and register information where helpful.

Exercise 4

Choose the right answer.

1. A collocation is two or more words that
 - often go together
 - have similar meanings
 - must be used together
2. Collocations sound 'right' to native English speakers because they
 - sound unnatural
 - are rarely used
 - are often used
3. If you learn and use many collocations, your English will sound
 - more unusual
 - more grammatical
 - more natural
4. Which is a very common collocation?
 - *quick food*
 - *fast food*
 - *rapid food*
5. Complete the collocation: "I was running late so I only had time for a _____ shower."
 - *short*
 - *quick*
 - *fast*
6. It's best for learners to think of collocations as being single
 - parts of speech
 - blocks of language
 - rules of grammar
7. Collocations can be divided into several types such as _____ collocations.
 - verb + noun

— subject + object

— first + second

8. Which is an example of a verb + noun collocation?

— *a terrible mistake*

— *commonly mistaken*

— *make a mistake*

9. Complete with a verb + adverb collocation: “You’ll do it if you
_____ enough.”

— *try hard*

— *really try*

— *want to*

10. Which is a common adverb + adjective collocation?

— *richly decorated*

— *richly wealthy*

— *greedily rich*

Unit 2

ADJECTIVE COLLOCATIONS



Notice adjectives that are typically used with particular nouns. E.g.

- Ann always wears blue or yellow or some other *bright colour*.
- We had *a brief chat* about Brexit but didn't have time to discuss it properly.
- Unemployment is a *major problem* for Spain at the moment.
- Improving the *health service* is another key issue for government.
- Robert was my *big brother* and I admired him.
- His dying was not any *big surprise*.
- This audition is a *big deal* for Sarah.
- The nonprofit shelters often seem like a *big improvement*.
- Richard won *big money* in Las Vegas last year.

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

<i>BIG BROTHER</i>	<i>BIG DECISION</i>	<i>BIG SURPRISE</i>
Big brother, you got it all wrong	It's my first big decision, the choice isn't easy to make	This could be the big surprise of the afternoon
<i>BIG MONEY</i>	BIG	<i>BIG DEAL</i>
That was big money for me then		Don't make a big deal
<i>BIG DREAMER</i>	<i>BIG BUSINESS</i>	<i>BIG IMPROVEMENT</i>
He was such a big dreamer	Hockey is a big business	That is a big improvement
<i>BIG MISTAKE</i>	<i>BIG PROBLEM</i>	<i>BIG FAILURE</i>
A big mistake, I admit	Only one big problem we got	Has my life just been one big failure?

<i>HEAVY METAL</i>	<i>HEAVY ARTILLERY</i>	<i>HEAVY RAIN</i>
Tom only listens to heavy metal music	The fighting on other fronts was apparently limited to exchanges of heavy artillery	In spite of the heavy rain, he visited his friend in the hospital
<i>HEAVY TRAFFIC</i>	HEAVY	<i>HEAVY SLEEPER</i>
She was late because of the heavy traffic		I'm a pretty heavy sleeper, you know
<i>HEAVY SMOKER</i>	<i>HEAVY COLD</i>	<i>HEAVY DRINKER</i>
In addition, the man was a heavy smoker	He has a heavy cold	Really talented guy, really heavy drinker
<i>HEAVY SNOW</i>	<i>HEAVY DUTY</i>	<i>HEAVY WORKLOAD</i>
Heavy snow was falling, with a brisk wind	Robots test heavy-duty engines	That's a heavy workload for a student

Interdependent, close, strong, weak, friendly, good, healthy, broken, failed, poor, fragile, stormy, strained, happy, uneasy, troubled, intense, intimate, special	Relationship
High, low, increasing, rapid, decreasing, sluggish, steady, fast, slow, average, overall, downward, upward, moderate, competitive, cheap, reasonable	Rate
Key, central, important, crucial, vital, insignificant, significant, minor, major, decisive, leading, positive, prominent	Role
Slight, small, minor, major, great, significant, noticeable, abrupt, fundamental, dramatic, profound, gradual, drastic, sudden	Change
Big, consider, huge, large, major, marked, moderate, modest, small, rapid, sharp, steady, significant, dramatic, large, net, surprising, expected, unexpected	Increase / decrease
Slight, minor, subtle, key, insignificant, large, marked, noticeable, significant, major, important, growing, vital, essential, fundamental	Difference
Upward, downward, growing, short-term, long-term, key, overall, general, underlying, reserve, accelerating, predominant, irreversible, discernible	Trend

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with the best verb or adjective from the table below.

living	grants	caught	imposed	labor-saving
call	break	overnight	fill	deprived
stamp out	checkered	sheer	social	

1. If the local council _____ permission, building work can begin immediately.
2. The child came from a very _____ background and many of his problems at school could be understood.
3. Police said they were surprised that the bank robbers allowed themselves to be _____ on camera during the robbery.
4. Modern houses today are filled with ____ devices such as the washing machine and food mixers.

5. With recent opinion polls showing the government doing well, many expect them to _____ a quick election.

6. After the release of her first record, she achieved _____ fame and her life was never the same again.

7. His life has been a mix of personal misery and huge business success. All in all, he can be said to have a very _____ history.

8. Trying to keep up with the constant changes and irregularities in a _____ language can be difficult for both students and native speakers.

9. There is no way you can quit your job just because you don't like getting up early!! That is _____ nonsense!

10. If we want to _____ this post by the start of the month, we have to start advertising immediately.

11. Despite many attempts to _____ racism in the workplace, it still exists unfortunately.

12. The international community _____ sanctions on South Africa in the 1980s in an attempt to bring about political change.

13. The industrial revolution began in Britain and caused great _____ upheaval, especially in the form of urbanization.

14. One of my favourite sounds of summer is the sound as waves _____ on the beach.

Exercise 2

Complete with the best adjective.

1. He spoke English with a _____ French accent.

average; careless; widespread; pronounced; chronic

2. His new novel has met with _____ acclaim.

careless; dreadful; great; pronounced; wholehearted

3. We need to make sure that there is enough _____ accommodation to house all the delegates.

careless; dreadful; yellow; luxury; wholehearted

4. He gave us a _____ account of all that you had achieved over there.

ready; yellow; careless; luxury; glowing

5. Could you please give me an _____ account?

itemized; dreadful; great; luxury; glowing

6. We need to crack down hard on the _____ abuse of drugs.
average; outright; widespread; frenetic; careless
7. He was able to predict what was going to happen with _____
accuracy.
itemized; uncanny; careless; luxury; glowing
8. They've made some highly _____ accusations about us.
itemized; uncanny; damaging; luxury; glowing
9. We need to find a new site with _____ access to the Euro-
pean motorway network.
ready; outright; widespread; pronounced; wholehearted
10. I'm afraid he was involved in a _____ accident.
ready; dreadful; widespread; pronounced; wholehearted

Exercise 3

Each sentence given below contains an incomplete collocation. Complete the collocation with a suitable word.

1. My grandfather was a _____ smoker, so few people were surprised when he died of oral cancer.
A serial **B** heavy **C** big
2. She was a/an _____ wife who loved her husband more than anything else in the whole universe.
A devoted **B** sincere **C** intelligent
3. I always avoid his company because he is a crashing _____.
A bore **B** nuisance **C** guy
4. It is a golden _____. If you miss it, you will regret it.
A chance **B** opportunity **C** offer
5. She seemed quite interested in buying that house, but at the last moment, she changed her _____.
A mind **B** thoughts **C** offer
6. Although I was _____ annoyed by her attitude, I said nothing.
A moderately **B** lightly **C** slightly
7. Could you _____ the oil?
A inspect **B** check **C** test



As you progress further with your English studies, you will become more sensitive to which adjectives best collocate with

which nouns and which adverbs best collocate with which verbs. You can learn this by listening to as much spoken English as possible and reading as much written English as possible. Always try to learn use of vocabulary from the context in which it appears and with the help of an English-English dictionary which gives plenty of examples of use as well as definitions. In your examples, we would talk about:

- The *heavy rain* and *heavy traffic* made me late for my appointment.
- The *strong wind* whipped the waves up into three-metre-high breakers.

Other examples or contexts of usage with *heavy* / *strong* / *severe* / *hard* might be:

- **heavy**

He won't be able to lift such a *heavy suitcase*. He's only nine years old.

He's been a *heavy smoker* and drinker all his adult life.

It was a *very heavy meal* — far too much meat and not enough vegetables or salads.

She had a *very heavy cold* and her breathing was heavy too.

I've had a *really heavy week* — I've got a really heavy timetable this term.

The World War I yielded much *heavier casualties* than had ever been known before.

Interestingly, thinking about antonyms of *heavy*, although we would talk about *light suitcases*, *light meals*, *light weeks*, *light timetables* and *light casualties*, we wouldn't quite so often say a *light smoker* or a *light drinker*. I think you would rarely hear someone say a *light cold*. Instead it would be a slight cold, although you might say that someone's breathing was *very light*. (The antonyms of a word is another word which means the opposite).

- **strong**

Martina Hingis has always exerted a *strong influence* on the way I play tennis.

Although I have *strong views* on this, I had the *strong support* of everybody in the room.

He has a *strong case* and there is a *strong chance* that his appeal will be successful.

She speaks English quite well but with a *strong French accent*.

I am strong in the social sciences and psychology is perhaps my *strongest subject*.

Thinking of antonyms of *strong* in these contexts, although we would talk about a *weak influence*, a *weak case*, *being weak in social sciences* and *my weakest subject*, we would have to say a *slight chance*, and a *slight accent*. For the converse of *strong views* and *strong support*, we would probably say: *I don't have very strong views on this and I had some support*. (The converse of a statement or fact is the opposite of it.)

- **severe**

The severe weather / severe winter meant that hundreds of schools had to be closed.

The heavy rain caused severe damage to crops and, later on, a severe shortage of food.

We are under *severe pressure* to reduce the wage bill and make 500 workers redundant.

The magistrate imposed *severe penalties* — they were severely punished.

Conversely, we would talk about *mild weather* and *mild winters*, *slight damage* and *slight shortages*, *some pressure*, *lenient penalties* or *leniently punished*.

- **hard**

It was a *hard exam* and the final question was really hard — it was a *hard nut to crack*!

It's been a long *hard day* and I've been working *very hard*.

They had a *hard life* and worked through *hard times*. We had no *hard evidence* that they had used *hard drugs*.

Conversely, we might say *an easy exam*, *easy questions*, *an easy day*, *an easy life*, *easy times*, *soft drugs*, *circumstantial evidence* and *I haven't worked very hard*. The expression *a hard nut to crack*, which means that it was difficult to do this, has no converse form*.

* BBC World Service: [site]. URL: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learning-english/youmeus/learnit/learnitv104.shtml> (date of access: 15.05.2019).



Common collocations with **heavy**: heavy weights, heavy machinery, heavy workload, heavy emphasis, heavy rains, heavy reliance, heavy loss, heavy price, heavy cold, heavy blow, heavy fall, heavy burden.

Common collocations with **strong**: strong English, strong commitment, strong opposition, strong support, strong feeling, strong denial, strong evidence, strong resistance, strong argument, strong contrast, strong criticism, strong coffee, strong chance, strong wind, strong case, strong influence, strong emphasis, strong opinion, strong accent, strong tea.

Common collocations with **hard**: hard water, hard luck, a hard time, hard feelings, hard news, hard line, hard drugs, (as) hard as nails, hard taskmaster / master, a hard winter / frost, the hard left / right.

Common collocations with **severe**: severe damage, severe problems / difficulties, a severe injury / illness, severe pain, severe depression, a severe case (= of a medical condition), a severe blow (= an event that has a very bad effect).

Exercise 4

Choose the correct adjective.

- Mary doesn't like olives, capers or anything with a _____ flavour.
A heavy **B** strong **C** hard
- You need _____ nerves to be a policeman.
A strong **B** hard **C** heavy
- His new research has received a lot of _____ criticism.
A strong **B** heavy **C** hard
- John is such a _____ sleeper. He slept right through the hurricane.
A strong **B** hard **C** heavy
- A little _____ work never hurt anyone.
A heavy **B** hard **C** strong
- I can swim but I'm not a _____ swimmer.
A strong **B** hard **C** heavy
- She was given a _____ fine for drink driving, and she deserved it too.
A strong **B** heavy **C** hard
- That exam was really _____.
A hard **B** strong **C** heavy

9. I'm not very _____ on my students. We play lots of games and I never give them any homework.

A heavy **B** strong **C** hard

10. Ernest Hemingway was known for being a _____ drinker.

A hard **B** heavy **C** strong

ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

<i>SURPRISED BY</i>	<i>AMAZED BY</i>	<i>DELIGHTED BY</i>
I was surprised by the question	You'd be amazed by the options	We are delighted by what we have heard today
<i>INSPIRED BY</i>	BY	<i>DISTURBED BY</i>
We were so inspired by you being inspired		I was very disturbed by the game we just played
<i>IMPRESSED BY</i>	<i>FASCINATED BY</i>	<i>EXCITED BY</i>
Am I supposed to be impressed by that?	I'm fascinated by how people got to be there	Like sharks, they're excited by blood
<i>MADE OF</i>	<i>KIND OF</i>	<i>RID OF</i>
The plane is made of metal	John is the kind of man I like	I get rid of things need getting rid of
<i>FRIGHTENED OF</i>	OF	<i>FULL OF</i>
The rich are frightened of the poor		He was an ideal son, full of humor, full of smiles
<i>JEALOUS OF</i>	<i>IN DANGER OF</i>	<i>HOPEFUL OF</i>
She was jealous of me	In the globalized world of the twenty-first century, all of Africa is in danger of disconnecting from the rest of the world	He is hopeful of returning to work soon

<i>LATE FOR</i>	<i>EAGER FOR</i>	<i>HAPPY FOR</i>
She was late for class, she was late for dinner	We are more than eager for everyone to hear the truth	I'm happy for you
<i>THANKFUL FOR</i>	FOR	<i>CONCERNED FOR</i>
You should be thank- ful for the one who is coming to you and even more thankful for the one leaving		To show concern for children is to show concern for the future of mankind
<i>READY FOR</i>	<i>FREE FOR</i>	<i>ELIGIBLE FOR</i>
We are ready for battle, we are ready to stand against the enemy	I do it free for you	The President is eligible for reappointment for one further term of five years

<i>SKILLED AT</i>	<i>AMAZED AT</i>	<i>BRILLIANT AT</i>
You're skilled at get- ting people to open up to you	I was amazed at what had just happened	He is brilliant at hockey
<i>EXCELLENT AT</i>	AT	<i>ANGRY AT</i>
He is excellent at drawing		Why are you angry at me?
<i>DELIGHTED AT</i>	<i>CLEVER AT</i>	<i>SKILLED AT</i>
We are delighted at her appointment	Not clever at all	They're skilled at ob- taining confidential information

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- They are excited _____ their trip to Rome next June.
about; at; by; for; from
- I feel sorry _____ Jack. He is so lonely these days. Are you good
at golf?
about; at; by; for; from

3. That house is different _____ the one I was looking for.
about; at; by; for; than
4. Cezanne is famous _____ his landscapes.
about; at; by; for; from
5. I must admit I was shocked _____ her behavior at the party.
about; at; by; for; from
6. She's rather worried _____ her son's studies.
from; about; at; by; for
7. I'm just hopeless _____ playing the guitar.
about; at; by; for; from
8. She's furious _____ her son's grades in school.
about; at; by; for; from
9. They were surprised _____ their good fortune.
about; at; by; for; from
10. I'm upset _____ my health.
about; at; by; for; from
11. She was annoyed _____ Tom for ignoring their agreement.
about; at; by; for; with
12. Molly was angry _____ Jack because he came late to the party.
about; at; by; for; from

Exercise 6

Put in the correct preposition.

1. England is famous _____ its rainy weather.
A with **B** of **C** for
2. I'm very proud _____ my daughter, she worked very hard.
A with **B** of **C** in
3. He isn't interested _____ getting married.
A with **B** of **C** in
4. Luke is very pleased _____ his exam results.
A with **B** of **C** on
5. Unfortunately, I'm very bad _____ music.
A with **B** of **C** at
6. I've been married _____ my husband for 10 years.
A with **B** to **C** on

7. She's very excited _____ the party.
A with **B** about **C** on
8. Kate is very different _____ her sister.
A with **B** of **C** from
9. My niece is afraid _____ dogs.
A with **B** of **C** of
10. A ball gown is similar _____ an evening dress.
A with **B** of **C** to
11. What is your town famous _____ ?
A with **B** of **C** for
12. It's great that you got that job — you should be proud ____ yourself.
A with **B** of **C** of
13. I'm very excited _____ buying a new computer.
A about **B** of **C** on
14. That bike is similar _____ yours.
A with **B** to **C** on
15. She is interested _____ jazz.
A with **B** of **C** in
16. Are you pleased _____ your new house?
A with **B** of **C** on
17. Mary is extremely good _____ languages.
A with **B** at **C** to
18. Who is James married _____ ?
A with **B** of **C** on
19. English cheese is very different _____ French cheese.
A from **B** of **C** on
20. He isn't afraid _____ anything.
A with **B** of **C** on

Unit 3

NOUN COLLOCATIONS

NOUN + NOUN

<i>SCHOOL DAY</i>	<i>ROAD SAFETY</i>	<i>REPORT CARD</i>
It's the middle of the school day	Road safety effects most people's lives	Report card is a written statement about a student's work
<i>PACKAGE HOLIDAY</i>	NOUN + NOUN	<i>PARKING TICKET</i>
I've only ever done package holidays		I got a lot of unpaid parking tickets
<i>PEER GROUP</i>	<i>POST OFFICE</i>	<i>LIE DETECTOR</i>
You are very respected within your peer group	The post office shuts at 5 o'clock	She also offered to take a lie detector test but was refused

<i>RETURN FLIGHT</i>	<i>BEAUTY SHOP</i>	<i>PRESSURE GROUP</i>
I did not get a return flight	Beauty shop at the right	Today there is no country in the world which is free from pressure groups
<i>TRIAL COURT</i>	NOUN + NOUN	<i>SERVICE CHARGE</i>
In the trial court, both sides present evidence to show their version of what happened		How much was the service charge?
<i>VOTING RIGHTS</i>	<i>SPEED LIMIT</i>	<i>SINGLE ENTRY</i>
Voting rights are the most important element of the electoral system	A speed limit is 30 miles per hour	The new electronic visa is valid for a single entry
<i>MOTOR VEHICLE</i>	<i>OFFICE JOB</i>	<i>SPORTS CAR</i>
The road is closed to motor vehicles	My brother prefers an office job	My friend loves sports car
<i>BOARD GAME</i>	<i>ACTION MOVIE</i>	<i>AUTO MAKER</i>
It's more than just a board game	What's your favorite action movie?	It has become the first foreign auto maker to operate in Russia.
<i>BROKERAGE FIRM</i>	NOUN + NOUN	<i>BIRTH CERTIFICATE</i>
So she just parked the money in the money fund at the brokerage firm		Please enclose a copy of your birth certificate
<i>BRAND NAME</i>	<i>BEAUTY SHOP</i>	<i>BOOT CAMP</i>
The drug is sold under several brand names	You're getting the works at the beauty shop — cut, wash, dye and set	I've known him since boot camp

CALL CENTER	CORE VALUES	CAR MANUFACTURER
I hear they're setting up a call center	Core values and core competencies are two different but related concepts	The country's top three car manufacturers
CAR PARK	NOUN + NOUN	CASE STUDY
The car park is for staff only		A case study is a research method
CHILD CARE	CHEESE CAKE	COMFORT ZONE
They are entitled to a tax abatement for child care expenses	Those kids regularly pony up for a second helping of my cheese cake	She likes summer comfort zone

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with the best noun from the table below.

letter	magazine	break	chocolate	belt
question	room	card	three-hour	road
	vegetable	milk	journalist	

- I'm a chocaholic. I love Cadbury's milk _____.
- My daughter likes to drink chocolate _____.
- PC Samsung is my favourite computer _____.
- I received a four-page _____ from her.
- I've only got a fifteen-minute _____.
- Can you lend me your phone _____?
- This is a three-part _____.
- You should always wear your seat _____ when you are taking off.
- Richard is a newspaper _____.
- Leeks are my favourite garden _____.
- I grow my tomatoes in a _____ garden.
- I need to speak to the actual _____ holder.
- Please pick up that _____ wrapper and put it in the rubbish.
- Could you pass me the _____ opener?
- I like the design on your _____ buckle.

16. Could you pass me the _____ carton?
17. There is a _____ delay.
18. I was in a _____ accident.
19. What is my _____ number?
20. He's a _____ editor.

NOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS

<i>OF</i>	<i>FOR</i>	<i>WITH</i>	<i>TO</i>
a cause of a photograph of address of advantage of awareness of disadvantage of exhibition of experience of fear of grasp of habit of knowledge of love of member of memory of method of	a check for reason for admiration for advertisement for approval for arguments for bid for credit for cure for demand for desire for fondness for hatred for love for need for preference for recipe for	arguments with concern with connection with contact with date with dealings with difficulty with involvement with link with meeting with quarrel with relationship with sympathy with	access to addiction to allusion to an attitude to an invitation to approach to change to concern to contribution to damage to dedication to desire to devotion to invitation to newcomer to reaction to reason to reference to

NOUN + PREPOSITION

<i>MEETING WITH</i>	<i>ARGUMENT WITH</i>	<i>CONTACT WITH</i>
The meeting with Robert was fortuitous	He quit his job after an argument with a colleague	I have lost contact with them
<i>CONCERN WITH</i>	WITH	<i>RELATIONSHIP WITH</i>
He was concerned with English		She has a close relationship with her daughter
<i>LINK WITH</i>	<i>DATE WITH</i>	<i>DIFFICULTY WITH</i>
The company has strong links with big investors	I have a date with Pat tonight	She soon got into difficulty with debt
<i>THREAT TO</i>	<i>VISIT TO</i>	<i>ACCESS TO</i>
Pollution poses a threat to fish	This is my first visit to your country	Do you have access to the Internet?
<i>REFERENCE TO</i>	TO	<i>ADDICTION TO</i>
Reference to an encyclopedia produced the answer		He needed money to feed his addiction to gambling
<i>DAMAGE TO</i>	<i>REACTION TO</i>	<i>AN INVITATION TO</i>
Damage to the vehicle was considerable	Their reaction to the news was positive	He accepted the invitation to stay with us
<i>INTEREST IN</i>	<i>SUCCESS IN</i>	<i>EXPERIENCE IN</i>
He developed an interest in art	She is a success in every way	He has 5 years experience in the job
<i>A FALL IN</i>	IN	<i>AN INCREASE IN</i>
He has fallen in with criminals		She gave me an increase in salary
<i>DELAY IN</i>	<i>BELIEF IN</i>	<i>COURSE IN</i>
Sorry for the delay in answering	She has a passionate belief in justice	He is taking a course in graphic design

<i>REPUTATION FOR</i>	<i>TALENT FOR</i>	<i>LOVE FOR</i>
That judge has a reputation for being fair	She showed her talent for cooking	My deep love for him still remains
<i>FONDNESS FOR</i>	<i>HATRED FOR</i>	<i>BID FOR</i>
I have a fondness for dark chocolate	He poisoned their minds with hatred for her	He bid for a desk and a chair
<i>DESIRE FOR</i>	FOR	<i>CREDIT FOR</i>
He had a strong desire for power	<i>CURE FOR</i>	He was given credit for his work
	The magic cure for inflation does not exist	
<i>NEED FOR</i>	<i>PREFERENCE FOR</i>	<i>RESPONSIBILITY FOR</i>
There is a great need for change	My own preference is for good literature	I accept full responsibility for my actions
<i>ROOM FOR</i>	<i>TALENT FOR</i>	<i>CASE FOR</i>
There's little room for innovation	She showed her talent for cooking	He made out a good case for his client

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- He gave her a check _____ a lot of money.
for; in; of; to; with
- The reason _____ this meeting is to discuss the merger.
for; in; of; to; with
- The decrease _____ profits is due to the bad market.
for; in; of; to; with
- There is a real demand _____ new products.
for; in; of; to; with
- We have seen a fall _____ prices recently.
for; in; of; to; with
- The cause _____ his problems is his family.
for; in; of; to; with
- Did you do any damage _____ the house?
for; in; of; to; with

8. I think your attitude _____ your sister is very bad indeed.
for; in; of; to; towards
9. The difference _____ the two is very slight.
for; in; between; to; with
10. He took a photograph _____ his girlfriend.
for; in; of; to; with
11. Do you have a good relationship _____ most of your relatives?
for; in; of; to; with
12. She wasn't aware _____ his reaction to the problem.
for; in; of; to; with
13. Did you send Alice an invitation _____ the party?
for; in; of; to; with
14. The connection _____ the two victims was minimal.
for; in; of; to; between
15. The advantage _____ having free time is that you can do anything you want with it.
for; in; of; to; with
16. He made a mistake _____ thinking that Alice was someone he could easily fool.
for; in; of; to; with



Here are some of the most common noun plus preposition combinations, but there is space here only for a few of them. If you are in doubt as to which preposition to use, always check with a good dictionary.

Nouns followed by 'to'

access to	addiction to	allusion to	answer / reply / response to
contribution to	damage to	devotion to	reference to
relevance to	resistance to	solution to	threat to

It was her *contribution to* molecular biology that won her the Nobel prize.
Addiction to alcohol is perhaps as serious as addiction to drugs in this country.

Her *devotion to* her husband was unqualified.

There is no *solution to* this problem.

His *answer / response / reply* to his neighbour's accusation of damage to the fence that divided them was to seek the advice of a solicitor.

Although there are thousands of squirrels in the wood, they are no *threat* to the environment.



Note that the verbs and adjectives that these nouns are related to are often followed by the same preposition:

He contributed to the occasion by accompanying the flautist on the piano.

He alluded to all the novels of James Joyce in his talk on contemporary Irish fiction.

He is no longer addicted to alcohol and is devoted to his friend who weaned him off it.

Nouns followed by *for*

bid for	admiration for	cure for	demand for	recipe for
respect for	responsibility for	room for	search for	thirst for

I have nothing but *admiration for* the way he handled a very difficult situation.

There is no known *cure for* this type of snake bite.

The *demand for* this new generation of mobile phone cannot be satisfied.

I have a wonderful *recipe for* a simple pasta dish that I must give you.

She is a thoroughly spoilt child and has no *respect for* her parents.

The *search for* the missing teenager was called off as darkness fell.

The children in this deprived area show a real *thirst for* learning.



It is sometimes the case that nouns with a similar meaning are followed by the same preposition. Thus *appetite, craving, hankering, hunger, desire, longing, passion* are all synonyms of *thirst* and they are all followed by the preposition *for*:

I had a *craving / longing / appetite / hunger / hankering for* oysters when I was pregnant.

Nouns followed by *with*

Note that all of these nouns imply some sort of relationship with people or things and they all have the linking preposition *with*.

connection with	date with	dealings with	meeting with
involvement with	link with	quarrel with	sympathy with

I've got a dinner *date with* Tommy on Saturday. ~ That's nice. How romantic!
 I've got a *meeting with* the architects this afternoon, so I shall be home late.
 His *dealings with* Grenville Engineering were suspended and all *links / connections with* the organization were severed.

I have no *quarrel with* his teachers. I think they did all they could to deter him.

I have every *sympathy with* his family. They must be so upset that he is now in prison.



Other nouns — other prepositions

ban on	grudge against	anger at	bond between	excerpt from
awareness of	grasp of	control over	authority over	hold on

There is going to be a complete *ban on* fishing in the North Atlantic. The fishing stocks are so depleted.

They bore a *grudge against* their neighbours and hadn't spoken to them for two years.

His *anger at* the way the refugees were being treated was clear to see.

The *bond between* mother and child is one that can never be broken.

There was an *excerpt from* Bizet's Carmen on the Radio Three last night.

His *grasp / understanding / awareness of* mathematics left a lot to be desired.

She has no *control over* her emotions.

She has some sort of *authority over* him and he has a *hold on* her. They are well-matched.



Note that although related adjectives and verbs are often followed by the same preposition (*awareness of / aware of* — *reference to / refer to*), this is not always the case:

I have no intention of resigning.

I do not intend to resign.

Certain nouns — choice of preposition

agreement about/on	arguments for/against	need of/for
debate about/on	case for/against	love of/for
decision about/on	reason for/to	difficulty with/in
	transition from/to	

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the table below.

Test your knowledge of nouns followed by the prepositions:

for	in	of	to	with	between
-----	----	----	----	------	---------

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. She gave him a cheque ____ a lot of money.
2. The reason ____ this meeting is to discuss the merger.
3. The decrease ____ profits is due to the bad market.
4. There is a real demand ____ qualified English teachers.
5. We have seen a fall _____ prices recently.
6. The cause _____ his problems is his wife.
7. Did you do any damage _____ the car?
8. I think your attitude _____ your employer is very bad indeed.
9. The difference _____ the two is very slight.
10. He took a photograph _____ his girlfriend.
11. Do you have a good relationship _____ your father?
12. I was surprised ____ his reaction to the problem.
13. Did you send Simon an invitation _____ the party?
14. The connection ____ the two victims was slight.
15. The advantage ____ having free time is that you can do anything you want with it.

Unit 4

ADVERB COLLOCATIONS

ADVERB + VERB

<i>STRONGLY SUPPORT</i>	<i>STRONGLY ARGUE</i>	<i>STRONGLY CONDEMN</i>
We strongly support the peace process	I strongly argue that learning a new language is very important for kids in their earliest stages	We strongly condemn this attack against our allies
<i>STRONGLY SUGGEST</i>	STRONGLY	<i>STRONGLY DENY</i>
I strongly suggest that this is a good thing for each of you to do		He strongly denies all the allegations
<i>STRONGLY RECOMMEND</i>	<i>STRONGLY DISLIKE</i>	<i>STRONGLY OBJECT</i>
It is strongly recommended that you change the oil in your car regularly	I strongly dislike acting like this	He strongly objected to the terms of the contract

Exercise 1

Some verbs collocate strongly with particular adverbs. Complete these sentences with the correct adverb from the table below. Use each adverb once.

categorically	confidently	completely	flatly	fully
legitimately	hardly	readily	strongly	tentatively

1. I'm sorry, I _____ forgot to pass your message on.
2. She _____ refused to help.
3. Oh, it's you! I _____ recognised you with your new hair cut.
4. I _____ recommend we wait until we have more information.
5. I _____ admit I did not expect things to change so quickly.
6. I don't think you _____ appreciate how serious the situation is.
7. He can _____ claim that she had the idea before anyone else.
8. I _____ deny that it was anything to do with me.
9. We _____ expect to make as much profit this year as last.
10. Could I _____ suggest it might be better to wait?

Common adverb-verb collocations

Collocations	Example
badly damaged	The hurricane <i>badly damaged</i> the whole area.
badly injured	Two children were <i>badly injured</i> in the accident.
badly needed	Most of the refugees <i>badly needed</i> food and medicine.
closely examined	The police officer <i>closely examined</i> the footprints.
completely forgot	Jack <i>completely forgot</i> his wife's birthday.
completely destroyed	The bomb <i>completely destroyed</i> the airport.
deeply regretted	Later on she <i>deeply regretted</i> her words.
deeply rooted	Its people and its culture are <i>deeply rooted</i> in the earth.
distinctly remembers	Eva <i>distinctly remembers</i> leaving the key at the reception.
firmly believes	Dad <i>firmly believes</i> in the benefits of a healthy diet.
firmly rejected	The authorities <i>firmly rejected</i> any suggestion of fraud in the elections.
flatly refused	The passenger <i>flatly refused</i> to change seats.
freely admitted	She <i>freely admitted</i> her mistake and apologized.
fully appreciate	We <i>fully appreciate</i> the seriousness of the situation.
fully recover	It will take some time for the patient to <i>fully recover</i> .

Collocations	Example
fully understood	The store manager <i>fully understood</i> why the customer was annoyed.
greatly admire	I <i>greatly admire</i> the dedication of the medical staff.
hotly denied	The boy <i>hotly denied</i> breaking the window.
never knew	I <i>never knew</i> George was married. I thought he was single.
quite agree	I <i>quite agree</i> with your answer.
rise steadily	Temperatures <i>rise steadily</i> all through the summer.
seriously doubted	The teacher <i>seriously doubted</i> the pupil's ability to succeed.
seriously thinking	We are <i>seriously thinking</i> of taking legal action.
sincerely hope	I <i>sincerely hope</i> you will be rewarded for your work.
strongly advised	The doctor <i>strongly advised</i> him to lose weight.
strongly argue	I am not going to <i>strongly argue</i> this point.
strongly condemn	We <i>strongly condemn</i> this wild and cruel act.
strongly criticized	The new measures were <i>strongly criticized</i> by the opposition.
strongly deny	I <i>strongly deny</i> any wrongdoing.
strongly dislike	Your classmates will <i>strongly dislike</i> you.
strongly object	Doctors who run programs offering the operation <i>strongly object</i> .
strongly recommend	If you can, I would <i>strongly recommend</i> buying.
strongly suggest	I <i>strongly suggest</i> you read this book.
strongly support	It's a change I <i>strongly support</i> .
totally agreed	The group <i>totally agreed</i> with his proposal.
thoroughly enjoyed	We all <i>thoroughly enjoyed</i> the wedding reception.
thoroughly inspect	They received orders to <i>thoroughly inspect</i> all luggage.

Exercise 2

Choose the best adverb to modify the verb.

- The suspect _____ denied robbing the bank.
honestly; readily; categorically
- I _____ regret having said that to you.
deeply; quite; enthusiastically

3. We _____ support our local team.
honestly; enthusiastically; categorically
4. I _____ appreciate your position, but ...
deeply; fully; strongly
5. She _____ believes that she took the right course.
utterly; positively; honestly
6. They _____ encourage their employees to take up a sport.
positively; sincerely; utterly
7. He _____ hopes he is wrong about this.
strongly; sincerely; deeply
8. We _____ recommend that you think your decision over.
quite; strongly; utterly
9. They _____ reject all the accusations made against them.
totally; deeply; enthusiastically
10. This screw _____ refuses to budge (move).
readily; strongly; utterly
11. I admit that I'm rather fond of bitter chocolate.
sincerely; readily; strongly
12. Don't worry, I _____ understand your point of view.
categorically; deeply; quite

ADVERB + ADJECTIVE COLLOCATIONS

Adverbs and adjectives

Adjectives often have particular adverbs which regularly collocate with them. E.g.:

They are happily married.

I am fully aware that there are serious problems. [I know well].

Harry was blissfully unaware that he was in danger. [Harry had no idea at all, often used about something unpleasant].

ADVERB + ADJECTIVE

<i>DEEPLY WORRIED</i>	<i>DEEPLY COMPETITIVE</i>	<i>DEEPLY UNHAPPY</i>
We are deeply worried by the lack of progress on climate talks	It's deeply competitive and transparent	She is not deeply unhappy
<i>DEEPLY AFFECTED</i>	DEEPLY	<i>DEEPLY ASHAMED</i>
We were all deeply affected by her illness		He is deeply ashamed of what he has done
<i>DEEPLY REGRETTABLE</i>	<i>DEEPLY DIVIDED</i>	<i>DEEPLY COMMITTED</i>
We hope that such a deeply regrettable incident will not recur	The issue has created a deeply divided nation	Our country is deeply committed to reducing nuclear weapons
<i>DEEPLY CONCERNED</i>	<i>DEEPLY REGRET</i>	<i>DEEPLY SHOCKED</i>
Russia also remains deeply concerned by the growing risk of nuclear terrorism	I deeply regret that the Cyprus problem remains unresolved	We are deeply shocked by this barbaric attack

Exercise 3

Choose the adjective or adverb that collocates with the italicized words.

1. I was exhausted, so I drank a double espresso. Now I'm _____ awake.

highly; wide; thoroughly; entirely

2. I wasn't expecting much of a raise, so I was _____ surprised when I got a sizeable raise.

welcomely; happily; cheerfully; pleasantly

3. We should hold ourselves to _____ standards. We shouldn't be satisfied with these mediocre results.

high; large; big; great

4. Our chief executive officer and company president got into a(n) _____ debate yesterday. They were at each other's throats.

harsh; heated; strong; angry

5. Robert's doctor told him that he needs to start getting _____ exercise. He's overweight and has high blood pressure.

usual; routine; consistent; regular

6. We can't afford to hire someone we need to train. We need someone who can step in and have a(n) _____ impact.

urgent; instant; immediate; prompt

7. I didn't want to bother John. He was in his office and it looked like he was lost in _____ thought.

deep; great; heavy; serious

8. I wouldn't do that if I were you. You're making a _____ mistake.

huge; great; massive; heavy

9. I have _____ admiration for the senator. She's been a respected member of Congress for over thirty years.

great; complete; high; thorough

10. Some people will undoubtedly be a few minutes late. There is really _____ traffic today.

harsh; high; strong; heavy

11. Last year we had several blizzards and it was bitterly cold almost every day. Fortunately, this year we're having a _____ winter.

soft; weak; slight; mild

12. There is a _____ chance that I'll have to travel to one of our subsidiaries in April.

weak; light; slight; mild

13. Can we meet at 7:30 instead of 8:30 for dinner? I had a _____ lunch, and I'm starting to get hungry.

light; slight; modest; little

14. Do we have any idea what the _____ cause is of this issue?

key; base; root; basic

15. Honestly, I have no idea which candidate I'm voting for. I just don't have very _____ political beliefs.

hard; great; big; strong

16. I was expecting a brief overview, so I was surprised when they went into everything in _____ detail.

deep; utter; great; thorough

17. The news was a shock for Miguel. He stared at his friends in _____ *disbelief*.
overwhelmed; alarmed; surprised; utter
18. Big Data is a _____ *topic* right now in the IT field.
hot; popular; sensational; favorable
19. This research is too general. What we need is more _____ *information*.
detailed; thorough; deep; profound
20. I didn't like the house I looked at today. It was rather cramped and there was a _____ *smell* in the basement.
harsh; heavy; strong; powerful
21. I had no idea that Kate left the company. This comes as a _____ *shock* to me.
unwelcoming; total; perfect; deep
22. This isn't something to be taken lightly. It's a _____ *decision*. Why don't you sleep on it and tell me your answer in the morning?
considerable; complex; grand; big
23. The weather report is calling for _____ *rain* this afternoon. There's a flood watch in effect for several counties.
strong; rough; enormous; heavy
24. You can't eat chips for lunch every day. You need to eat _____ *meals*.
total; balanced; beneficial; genuine
25. We arrived in London very quickly. I had no idea the train traveled at such a _____ *speed*.
great; high; strong; significant
26. It's hard to take _____ *criticism*, especially if it's true.
hard; rough; harsh; tough
27. The database has an incredibly _____ *amount* of information.
high; great; large; big
28. I was nervous about skydiving at first, but now I'm happy I did it. What a(n) _____ *experience*!
unique; only; exclusive; solitary
29. The _____ *majority* of Americans have never been to Europe.
big; immense; vast; huge

30. To work in customer service, you need to be able to keep a _____ head. You can't get upset every time someone yells at you.
calm; cool; composed; solid

Exercise 4

Choose the correct adverb to each word.

1. _____ stupid
strongly; bitterly; utterly; extremely
2. _____ competitive
absolutely; highly; strongly; ridiculously
3. _____ devastated
absolutely; ridiculously; highly; deeply
4. _____ miserable
utterly; extremely; ridiculously; bitterly
5. _____ resent
ridiculously; absolutely; deeply; bitterly
6. _____ religious
deeply; highly; utterly; ridiculously
7. _____ convinced
absolutely; extremely; bitterly; ridiculously
8. _____ impossible
highly; utterly; bitterly; extremely
9. _____ weep
bitterly; strongly; deeply; ridiculously
10. _____ easy
bitterly; utterly; deeply; ridiculously
11. _____ miserable
extremely; highly; ridiculously; absolutely
12. _____ recommend
ridiculously; highly; strongly; deeply
13. _____ competitive
deeply; strongly; extremely; ridiculously
14. _____ devastated
utterly; ridiculously; deeply; highly
15. _____ high
ridiculously; strongly; highly; deeply

16. _____ stupid
highly; extremely; absolutely; bitterly
17. _____ recommended
extremely; deeply; absolutely; highly
18. _____ unhappy
deeply; extremely; highly; absolutely
19. _____ expensive
extremely; highly; ridiculously; absolutely
20. _____ concerned
strongly; highly; ridiculously; deeply
21. _____ care
absolutely; strongly; bitterly; deeply
22. _____ ridiculous
deeply; absolutely; bitterly; ridiculously
23. _____ successful
strongly; ridiculously; highly; deeply
24. _____ ashamed
bitterly; highly; extremely; absolutely
25. _____ moved
bitterly; utterly; deeply; strongly
26. _____ long
highly; extremely; ridiculously; deeply
27. _____ wrong
strongly; deeply; ridiculously; absolutely
28. _____ deny
absolutely; strongly; utterly; bitterly
29. _____ object
deeply; strongly; extremely; absolutely
30. _____ short
ridiculously; bitterly; deeply; strongly
31. _____ unlikely
strongly; absolutely; ridiculously; highly
32. _____ regret
bitterly; ridiculously; deeply; utterly
33. _____ feel
deeply; strongly; highly; bitterly

34. _____ cheap
deeply; bitterly; ridiculously; strongly
35. _____ shocked
extremely; utterly; absolutely; deeply
36. _____ convinced
bitterly; utterly; strongly; extremely
37. _____ small
strongly; ridiculously; deeply; bitterly
38. _____ impossible
extremely; absolutely; highly; bitterly
39. _____ unusual
bitterly; highly; absolutely; utterly
40. _____ wrong
ridiculously; utterly; strongly; extremely

Exercise 5

Complete the following sentences with the best word.

- He is _____ sleepy. He is going to bed.
A incredibly **B** absolutely **C** totally **D** utterly
- It was _____ impossible to decide what to do.
A extremely **B** absolutely **C** incredibly **D** rather
- I bought some _____ cheap shoes at the weekend.
A extremely **B** absolutely **C** utterly **D** totally
- Pat's got a very _____ nose.
A enormous **B** huge **C** large **D** massive
- I was _____ disappointed by the food in the new restaurant.
A utterly **B** terribly **C** completely **D** totally
- The painting he bought was absolutely _____.
A expensive **B** priceless **C** valuable **D** pricy
- Your children are _____ noisy! I wish they'd be quiet!
A utterly **B** totally **C** completely **D** incredibly
- The meal Ann cooked for us was absolutely _____.
A delicious **B** tasty **C** nice **D** good
- Mike's girlfriend was wearing _____ short skirt.
A an utterly **B** an awfully **C** a quite **D** a totally

10. Don't ask Robert to help — he's _____ useless.

A completely **B** very **C** extremely **D** awfully

11. I was a bit _____ when I went to be after watching the horror film.

A terrified **B** petrified **C** scared **D** horrified

12. It's extremely _____ that we try to solve this problem quickly.

A crucial **B** essential **C** vital **D** important

ADVERB COLLOCATIONS

<i>ALL ALONE</i>	<i>RIGHT NOW</i>	<i>QUITE ENOUGH</i>
He sailed the Pacific all alone	It worked up to right now	The cable is not quite long enough
<i>ALMOST CERTAINLY</i>	<i>PRETTY WELL</i>	<i>BEST POSSIBLE</i>
The story is almost certainly true	At the end of the race they were pretty well done	Try to get the best possible price
<i>SAFE AND SOUND</i>	<i>CLOSE TOGETHER</i>	<i>SICK AND TIRED</i>
We came back safe and sound	Our birthdays are quite close together	I'm sick and tired of your excuses
<i>BEST EVER</i>	<i>NEAT AND TIDY</i>	<i>ONLY JUST</i>
You are the best ever	Her room is always neat and tidy	She's only just got up
<i>RIGHT AFTER</i>	<i>ANY MORE</i>	<i>QUITE OFTEN</i>
It's on right after the nine o'clock news	None of my friends phone me any more	I quite often go to Rome on business
<i>RIGHT AWAY</i>	<i>QUITE A LOT</i>	<i>NOWHERE NEAR</i>
Do it right away!	She spent quite a lot time working overseas	It's nowhere near right
<i>ONCE MORE</i>	<i>MORE OR LESS</i>	<i>OVER AND OVER</i>
Once more all together!	The newspaper printed his speech more or less word for word	He kept repeating the same thing over and over

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs.

1. You're working all weekend? That's absolutely _____ (*silly / ridiculous*)!
2. That film was so _____ (*funny / hilarious*)! We were all crying with laughter!
3. I'd say he's _____ (*quite / very*) good looking, but he's certainly not gorgeous.
4. The rain was so heavy that we were absolutely _____ (*wet / soaked*) within seconds.
5. You're having a baby? You must be _____ (*absolutely / very*) delighted!
6. The best thing about our hotel was the _____ (*nice / spectacular*) mountain views.
7. The book describes the famous explorer's _____ (*extraordinary / unusual*) life.
8. We were all _____ (*exhausted / tired*) after our difficult journey.

Unit 5

VERB COLLOCATIONS

USEFUL VERB COLLOCATIONS

HAVE	BREAK	PAY	MAKE
have a bath	break a habit	pay a compli- ment	make a differ- ence
have a drink	break a leg	pay a fine	make a mess
have a good time	break a promise	pay a visit	make a mistake
have a haircut	break a record	pay attention	make a noise
have a holiday	break a window	pay by credit card	make an effort
have a problem	break someone's heart	pay cash	make furniture
have a relation- ship	break the ice	pay interest	make money
have a rest	break the law	pay the bill	make progress
have lunch	break the news	pay the price	make room
have sympathy	break the rule	pay your respects	make trouble

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with the best verb or adjective from the table below.

blissful	struck	born	booming	calling for
resulted in	broke	heavy	grainy	delicate
caught	restore	lasting	grave	

1. Many people have recently been _____ the abolition of circuses as they are seen as cruel to animals.

2. The management and the workers _____ a bargain which led to the strike ending peacefully.

3. Both armies suffered _____ casualties in the battle and the results was indecisive.

4. There is _____ danger that the situation may degenerate into war.

5. The _____ economy in Singapore is the result of low interest rates and taxation.

6. Poor planning at the initial stages of the project _____ failure.

7. I'm not sure what colour his jacket was as I only _____ a glimpse of him.

8. He has no idea what he wants to do for a job but seems satisfied living in _____ ignorance.

9. He would lie to his own mother. He is a _____ liar.

10. The secret to a _____ marriage is honesty on both sides.

11. The TV stations _____ the news of the president's death at around 8 pm.

12. After the riots, military police were brought into the area to _____ order.

13. The photographer was miles from the yacht and the light was poor and that is why it is such a _____ photo.

14. She's feeling pretty _____ at the moment but should be well enough to eat later on.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using expressions below.

1. My grandfather often complains about being tired and _____.
catch a headache; keep a headache; having a headache

2. We should _____. Let's go on holiday.
take a break; took a break; take breaks

3. Yesterday James robbed a bank. He _____.
breaks the law; broke the law; keep the law

4. I decided to _____ of smoking last month.
break the habit; broke the habit; had the habit

5. While _____ I was working in my garden.
keep a cold; have a cold; caught a cold
6. I have something I want to tell you. Can you _____?
keeping a secret; keep a secret; catch a secret
7. A good driver should _____ to road signs.
pays attentions; pay attention; paid attention
8. When I was _____ the phone rang.
having a bath; keep a bath; had a bath
9. Will you _____, please? You have said too much and I feel offended.
keep quiet; kept quiet; catch quiet; keep quiet
10. I have _____. I am not going to marry her.
made a decision; making a decision; break a decision

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with the verbs or adjectives from the table below.

overcome	alleviate	open	abandon	waive
ducking	broke up	secret	burned out	blatant

1. I got a letter off a _____ admirer! I have no idea who it is, but I would like to!
2. This decision will be by _____ ballot. Everyone will know how everyone else voted.
3. I think we should _____ caution and get married straight away!
4. The Ebola epidemic _____ in parts of Africa.
5. I had to _____ a lot of hardships before the company finally succeeded.
6. Why did John say he was seeing Julie this evening? That was a _____ lie — I have just seen Julie out with her mother.
7. The lawn mower motor has _____. I guess the grass was just too long!
8. Two new prisons are being built in the south of the area to _____ overcrowding at the existing ones.
9. I have asked you three times where you were yesterday evening. Are you _____ the question?

10. Because this is a private party and we all know each other, I think we should _____ the rule about having to smoke outside. What does everyone else think?

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with the following verbs from the table below:

answer	have	make	return
give	expect	transfer	

1. Mum usually _____ me a call on Saturday mornings.
2. I can't go out because I'm _____ a call from the bank.
3. We haven't _____ a call from Lucy for ages.
4. I'll just _____ your call to our sales department.
5. Even if your phone rings, never _____ a call while you are driving.
6. She was wondering why Steve hadn't _____ her call.
7. It's usually cheaper to _____ a call on a landline than on a mobile.

Exercise 5

Choose the right answer and explain your choice.

1. Three of the following nouns follow the verb *catch* very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?

a) catch a fish; b) catch a bus; c) catch a cold; d) catch a new word in English

2. "Excuse me, would you mind _____ a photo of me and my girlfriend?"

a) making; b) taking; c) catching; d) doing

3. Three of the following nouns follow the verb 'have' very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?

a) have a meeting; b) have a baby; c) have a cup of coffee; d) have business with someone

4. "Could you _____ me a favour? Would you mind answering the phone for a minute — I need to pop out to the post office."

a) do; b) make; c) take; d) all of the above answers

5. Which of the following verbs do NOT fit into this sentence:
“The Health Authority has _____ its decision and will now allow the fertility treatment to go ahead.”

a) altered; b) changed; c) moved; d) reversed

6. Three of the nouns follow the verb ‘make’ very naturally. Which verb and noun combination does NOT go together?

a) make your bed in the morning; b) make progress; c) make a noise; d) make the weekly shopping

COLLOCATIONS WITH DO

do 60 miles per hour	do crosswords	do the math
do anything / something / everything	do damage	do the maximum
do an experiment	do exercise	do the minimum
do an operation	do good	do the paperwork
do a course	do gymnastics	do the right thing
do a deal	do harm	do the shopping
do a degree	do laundry	do the washing
do a good / great / terrible job	do nothing	do the washing up
do a report	do research	do well
do a sketch	do someone a favour	do work
do a test	do something right	do your best
do a tour	do something wrong	do your duty
do a translation	do sums	do your hair
do badly	do the accounts	do your homework
do better	do the cleaning	do your makeup
do business	do the cooking	do your nails
	do the dishes	
	do the housework	

COLLOCATIONS WITH SAVE

save a career	save a penalty	save a shot
save a goal	save a seat	save electricity

save energy
 save files
 save for a rainy day
 save money
 save one's strength
 save someone's life

save something
 to a disk
 save space
 save the environment
 save the game
 save time

save work
 save your breath
 save yourself
 the trouble

COLLOCATIONS WITH *CATCH*

catch a ball
 catch a bus
 catch a chief
 catch a chill
 catch a cold

catch a glimpse
 catch a whiff
 catch fire
 catch sight of

catch someone's
 attention
 catch someone's eye
 catch the flu
 catch you later!

COLLOCATIONS WITH *GIVE*

<i>GIVE HOPE</i>	<i>GIVE A CHANCE</i>	<i>GIVE A CALL</i>
This film gives hope to the hopeless	Give peace a chance	Anytime you need anything, give me a call
<i>GIVE A CHOICE</i>	<i>GIVE A HUG</i>	<i>GIVE A RIDE</i>
He was given no choice	He gave me a big hug before he left	I don't need you to give a ride
<i>GIVE BIRTH</i>	GIVE	<i>GIVE ADVICE</i>
She gave birth to a baby		It's hard to give advice
<i>GIVE AN ANSWER</i>	<i>GIVE AN EXAMPLE</i>	<i>GIVE WAY</i>
We don't need to give an answer yet	Let me give an example related to debt	The enemy was forced to give way
<i>GIVE LESSONS</i>	<i>GIVE AN IDEA</i>	<i>GIVE A HEADACHE</i>
I can finally give lessons at home	That gives me an idea	The altitude gave her a headache

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1. If you park there, you will have _____ a fine.
A pay **B** take **C** have
2. He _____ no attention to my requests.
A paid **B** took **C** had
3. I _____ a cough to catch her attention.
A gave **B** paid **C** took
4. Although the doctors tried hard, they couldn't _____ his life.
A save **B** bring **C** take
5. Abbreviations _____ space and hence they are very common in newspaper headlines.
A catch **B** save **C** take
6. Do you _____ a diary?
A keep **B** have **C** save
7. Few people can _____ a secret.
A keep **B** save **C** have
8. He still _____ in touch with most of his old school mates.
A keeps **B** saves **C** take
9. I asked her what her problem was but she _____ quiet.
A kept **B** took **C** saved
10. They _____ close to hitting each other.
A came **B** took **C** brought



Take Collocations

Take is one of the most commonly used verbs in the English language whose basic meaning is to move something or somebody from one place to another, e.g.:

I took him to the hospital because he was having difficulty breathing.

TAKE COLLOCATIONS

take (sb) to court	take a picture	take notice
take action	take a pill	take ones hat off
take advantage (of)	take a rest	to someone
take advice	take a risk	take part
take ages	take a seat	take place
take a bath	take a shower (have)	take pride in
take a bite	take a sip	take prisoner
take a bow	take a step	take responsibility
take a break	take a taxi / bus /	take sb's place
take a bus	train / plane	take size 14
take a call	take a walk	take somebody's
take a chance	take a while / a min-	word for something
take a class	ute / five minutes	take someone's tem-
take a decision	take an accident	perature
(make)	take an exam / a test /	take stock
take a deep breath	a course	take the credit
take a holiday	take an interest in sth	take the weight off
take a holiday vaca-	take an opportunity	one's feet
tion	take an X-ray	take time
take a leak	take care of	take time of (away
take a lesson	take charge	from work for holi-
take a look	take control	days or to do some-
take a message	take drugs	thing)
take a nap	take exercise	take turns
take a number	take hostage	take up space
take a page out	take medicine	take your time
of someone's book	take milk / sugar	that takes the biscuit!
take a photo / a pho-	in tea / coffee	
tograph	take notes	



Remember

We use <i>take</i> with	Specific nouns
washing	a bath, a shower, etc.
resting	a break, a holiday, a rest, etc.
transportation	a bus, a train, a subway, etc.
actions	a walk, a look, notes, a photo, etc.
others	care of something or somebody, a phone call, an interest in, etc.

Take is commonly used in English, so you should make sure you understand the different meanings.

TAKE COLLOCATIONS LIST

Collocation	Meaning
take someone's place	substitute / stand in for someone / thing else
take place	happen / occur
take notes	record what is observed or heard
take a chance	risk something in the hope of a favorable outcome
take an exam / a test	have / sit an exam or test
take care of	look after someone / thing
take a look	have a look at / examine something carefully
take a break	have a short rest from something
take a holiday	have a holiday
take a rest	have a rest
take a seat	to sit down in a chair that is available
take a taxi / cab	to hire the use of a car / taxi service
take someone's temperature	to measure someone's internal body temperature using a device (thermometer)

Exercise 7

Complete the sentences with *take* collocations.

my place	place	notes	my chances	the IELTS test
care of	a look	a break	a holiday	a rest

1. At work during the morning I usually take _____ between 11:30 and 12:00.
2. I'm going to take _____ in July. I'm going to Italy.
3. Take _____ at the view; it's really beautiful.
4. I've taken _____ twice now.
5. The meeting between the delegates took _____ Saturday.
6. He was up really late last night. He needs to take _____.
7. He takes _____ his grandmother as she is not well.
8. I can't go to the conference anymore. Do you want to take _____?
9. If I leave now I'm not sure I'll catch the bus, but I'll take _____.
10. Take _____ when you attend a lecture, or you will forget what you heard.

GET COLLOCATIONS LIST

Collocation	Meaning
get ahead	be successful in the work that you do
get away	leave
get divorced	end a marriage
get drunk	become intoxicated
get excited	look forward to something
get going	start moving / depart
get the impression	a feeling due to experience
get a job	find work
get a life	do something different or interesting
get lost	not know where you are
get the message	understand what is meant
get nowhere	failing to achieve something
get off	leave a vehicle, aircraft etc.
get out	move out of / depart from
get over	recover from something
get permission	consent
get the sack	dismissed from a job
get a shock	very surprised by something
get started	begin
get upset	become mentally unsettled e.g. angry, sad etc.
get used to	unpleasant at first but becomes better

Exercise 8

Decide which of the three **get** collocations will fit in the gap.

1. James just sits at home all day watching TV. He has no friends and no job. He really needs to _____.

A get lost **B** get a life **C** get started

2. My wife left me two years ago. I've never really _____.

A got over it **B** got off it **C** got going

3. We're never going to finish this on time — we really need to _____.

A get out **B** get started **C** get a message

4. Over an hour had passed by the time we _____ the plane. There was a problem with the doors.

A got used to **B** got out **C** got off

5. I'm starting to _____ about my holiday. It is in two weeks time.

A get excited **B** get going **C** get upset

6. I'm trying to achieve the score I need in IELTS but I seem to be _____. It is always the same score.

A getting upset **B** getting lost **C** getting nowhere

7. You have to _____ if you want to leave the exam room.

A get away **B** get impression **C** get the impression

8. I _____ when I saw my IELTS score. I thought I'd get band 6 but I got a 7!

A got the message **B** got a life **C** got a shock

9. My husband and I _____ nearly five years ago.

A got over **B** got divorced **C** got nowhere

10. I'm studying English because I _____ from my job last month. I need to improve my skills.

A got started **B** got the sack **C** got used to

11. It was really difficult moving to live in another country but I'm _____ it. I've made a few friends now.

A getting used to **B** getting a shock from **C** getting upset by

12. Sorry I'm so late. I _____ on the way.

A got out **B** got a life **C** got lost

13. I need to _____ from my home town. There are no jobs there and no future for me.

A get a job **B** get away **C** got off

14. I _____ when I don't get the score I need because I have been studying so hard.

A get upset **B** get used to **C** get the message

15. I _____ he doesn't like me — he talks to everyone else except me.

A get excited **B** get over **C** get the impression

16. I've finally got the score I need — let's go and _____.

A get started **B** get drunk **C** get lost

17. We might miss the plane — we'd better _____.

A get going **B** get permission **C** get away

18. I keep telling him I don't want to see him any more but he doesn't seem to _____.

A get a job **B** get the impression **C** get the message

19. I need to _____ so I can pay my rent.

A get a job **B** get a life **C** got out

20. We need to _____ of here soon. The teachers coming, we don't want to get caught.

A get going **B** get out **C** get off

Exercise 9

What does **get** mean in this sentence:

1. I didn't get anything on my birthday.

A arrive **B** receive **C** become

2. What kind of word do we use with get to mean 'become'?

A a noun **B** a verb **C** an adjective

3. What does this sentence mean?

He explained the report, but I didn't get it.

A I didn't follow it **B** I didn't understand it **C** I didn't obtain it



Break Collocations

Break is commonly known for its literal meaning which is to *break* (i. e. smash / damage) *something* e.g. to *break a law*, *break the news*, *break the silence*. These are collocations that you will probably be more familiar with. However, it can be used in other ways.

BREAK COLLOCATIONS

<i>BREAK THE NEWS</i>	<i>BREAK A BONE</i>	<i>BREAK SOMEONE'S HEART</i>
The moment had come for me to break the news to her	Hard words break no bones	It nearly broke her heart to leave her old home
<i>BREAK THE CODE</i>	<i>BREAK A HABIT</i>	<i>BREAK A WINDOW</i>
Scientists worked day and night to break the code	It's difficult to break bad habit	He accidentally broke a window
<i>BREAK DOWN</i>	BREAK	<i>BREAK ONE'S WORD</i>
We had grand plans, but they all broke down		Unfortunately, he broke his word
<i>BREAK A RECORD</i>	<i>BREAK A PROMISE</i>	<i>BREAK A LAW</i>
She broke the world record	I never break my promises	Laws like promises shouldn't be broken.
<i>BREAK CAMP</i>	<i>BREAK EVEN</i>	<i>BREAK THROUGH</i>
As the weather was getting colder, they decided to break camp and return home	They were sure that they would be able to break even and begin to make a profit soon	Dr. White failed many times, but he finally broke through to find a successful vaccine

Below is a list of some common collocations with *break*, followed by an exercise to practice them.

BREAK COLLOCATIONS LIST

Collocation	Meaning
break someone's heart	cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody
break a law	to do something illegal
break a promise	not keeping a promise
have a break	to have a short rest from work / study
break a record	set a new record
break the news	to make known new information
break free	to get something out of the hold of something else

Collocation	Meaning
break the rules	disregarding rules
big break	significant good fortune or opportunity
break the deadlock	end the inability to proceed with something
break a habit	to stop doing something that you usually do
break the silence	to make a noise, speak, etc. and end a period of silence

Exercise 10

Complete the sentences with the words from the table below:

my heart	the law	a promise	have a	the record
the news	free	the rules	big	the deadlock

1. My sister broke _____ for the long-jump at her school yesterday.
2. My ex-girlfriend broke _____ when she ended our relationship.
3. You are breaking _____ if you drive over the speed limit.
4. The employees and managers were in a meeting to try and break _____ over pay cuts.
5. Can we _____ break from studying? I'm tired.
6. The police were holding the suspect, but he broke _____ and disappeared.
7. BBC World was the first news channel to break _____ that Princess Diana had died. They always have the big stories first.
8. If you break _____ at school there are consequences.
9. You should never break _____. If you say you will do something you should do it.
10. My _____ break came when I got a job at City Bank.

DO VS MAKE: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DO AND MAKE

DO and **MAKE** are two verbs which frequently confuse students. Here we will learn about the difference between **DO** and **MAKE** and when to use each one.

When do you use **DO**?

DO is used as follows:

1. **DO** is used when talking about work, jobs or tasks. Note, they do not produce any physical object.

Have you done your homework?

I have guests visiting tonight so I should start doing the housework now.

I wouldn't like to do that job.

2. **DO** is used when we refer to activities in general without being specific. In these cases, we normally use words like thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

Hurry up! I've got things to do!

Don't just stand there — do something!

Is there anything I can do to help you?

3. We sometimes use **DO** to replace a verb when the meaning is clear or obvious. This is more common in informal spoken English:

Do I need to do my hair? (do = brush or comb)

Have you done the dishes yet? (done = washed)

I'll do the kitchen if you do the lawns (do = clean, do = mow)

Remember: **DO** can also be as an auxiliary verb (for making questions in the present tense — Do you like chocolate?)

When do you use **MAKE**?

1. **MAKE** is used when talking about producing, constructing, creating or building something new.

It is also used to indicate the origin of a product or the materials that are used to make something.

His wedding ring is made of gold.

The house was made of adobe.

Wine is made from grapes.

The watches were made in Switzerland

2. We also use **MAKE** for producing an action or reaction.

Onions make your eyes water.

You make me happy.

It's not my fault. My brother made me do it!

3. We use **MAKE** before certain nouns about plans and decisions.

He has made arrangements to finish work early.

They're making plans for the weekend.

You need to make a decision right now.

4. We use **MAKE** with nouns about speaking and certain sounds.

She made a nice comment about my dress.

The baby is asleep so don't make any noise.

Can I use your phone to make a call?

Don't make a promise that you cannot keep.

5. We use **MAKE** with food, drink and meals.

I made a cake for her birthday.

She made a cup of tea.

I must go now. I have to make dinner.

What is the difference between DO and MAKE?

- the word **DO** is used in the sense of 'perform';
- on the other hand, the word **MAKE** is used in the sense of 'create' or 'construct'. It is also sometimes used in the sense of prepare. This is the important difference between the two words;
- it is interesting to note that the word **MAKE** is sometimes used in the sense of 'achieve';
- sometimes, the word **MAKE** is used in the sense of 'manufacture';
- there are times when **MAKE** is used as a noun as in 'this shoe is a good make.' Otherwise, both the words are used as verbs;
- the abstract noun form of the verb **DO** is 'doing'.

Difference between *DO* & *MAKE*

<i>HOUSEWORK</i>	
do laundry do the cleaning do the dishes do the housework do the ironing do the shopping do the washing up do your chores	make room make the bed
<i>WORK / STUDY</i>	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>
do a course do a deal do a project do a report do a test do an assignment do homework do research do some reading do some studying do some writing do the math	make a call make a comment make a complaint make a confession make a fuss make a joke make a mistake make a noise make a point make a prediction make a promise make a reservation make a rude gesture make a speech make a statement make a suggestion make an excuse make an observation make arrangements
<i>TAKING CARE OF YOUR BODY</i>	<i>FOOD, DRINK & MEALS</i>
do exercise do gymnastics do your hair do your makeup do your nails	make a cake make a cup of tea make a salad make a sandwich make a snack

	make a tea make breakfast make dinner
<i>DO NON-SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES</i>	<i>RELATIONSHIPS / REACTION</i>
do a favour do a good job do anything do badly do better do damage do everything do harm do nothing do something do something right do something wrong do the maximum / minimum do the right thing do well do your best	make a break with sb / sth make a fool of yourself make a pass at make a promise / remark / mistake make friends make fun of someone make love make up make you happy make you sleep make you smile make your eyes water

MAKE COLLOCATIONS

made by me	make a habit	make an objection
made from oranges / lemons	make a list	make an offer
made in Japan / China	make a living	make believe
made of gold / silver	make a mess	make changes
make a choice	make a move	make money
make a contract	make a note (of)	make one's bow
make a decision	make a plan	make progress
make a difference	make a prediction	make sense
make a discovery	make a profit	make sure
make a dress	make a threat	make trouble
make a fire	make an allusion	make up your mind
make a fortune	make an attempt / effort	make war

DO and **MAKE** are two verbs which frequently confuse students of English. Learn the difference between **DO** and **MAKE** in English with examples.

We use **DO** when someone performs actions, repetitive tasks and obligations.

In other words, **DO** is often used when referring to work of any kind and referring to the action itself.

We use **MAKE** for creating, producing and constructing.

In other words, **MAKE** is often used when referring to the result.

Exercise 11

Complete the collocations

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ a bet | 25. _____ the washing |
| 2. _____ a job | 26. _____ your nails |
| 3. _____ the dishes | 27. _____ do |
| 4. _____ a skirt | 28. _____ well in something |
| 5. _____ the cleaning | 29. _____ a promise |
| 6. _____ your hair | 30. _____ some practice |
| 7. _____ believe | 31. _____ a reservation |
| 8. _____ amends | 32. _____ a mess |
| 9. _____ some image | 33. _____ your duty |
| 10. _____ a home | 34. _____ ends meet |
| 11. _____ fifty press-ups | 35. _____ an effort |
| 12. _____ some yoghurt | 36. _____ your own thing |
| 13. _____ a fortune | 37. _____ an enquiry |
| 14. _____ a model | 38. _____ some money |
| 15. _____ a noise | 39. _____ waves |
| 16. _____ your best | 40. _____ eyes at someone |
| 17. _____ the washing up | 41. _____ the laundry |
| 18. _____ an application | 42. _____ an appearance |
| 19. _____ some work | 43. _____ something crazy |
| 20. _____ some harm | 44. _____ a phone call |
| 21. _____ a favour | 45. _____ a fuss |
| 22. _____ a man of you | 46. _____ your worst |
| 23. _____ a profit | 47. _____ laws |
| 24. _____ an error | 48. _____ the big time |

49. _____ the honours
50. _____ war
51. _____ an excuse
52. _____ somebody feel uncomfortable
53. _____ yourself proud
54. _____ sense
55. _____ sure of something
56. _____ your way home
57. _____ an exam
58. _____ a fire
59. _____ a face
60. _____ a decision
61. _____ business with someone
62. _____ a date
63. _____ a fool of someone
64. _____ justice to something
65. _____ an impression
66. _____ an incision
67. _____ more harm than good
68. _____ too much
69. _____ a speech
70. _____ the grade
71. _____ the newspapers
72. _____ a suggestion
73. _____ a crossword
74. _____ hay while the sun shines
75. _____ the shopping
76. _____ history
77. _____ some exercise
78. _____ the trick
79. _____ someone else's dirty
80. _____ a mistake

Exercise 12

Complete the sentences with **make** or **do** in the appropriate forms.

1. Mr. Black is very successful. He is _____ a lot of business with Japan.
2. Musicians _____ a lot of money.
3. My mum is _____ the dishes now.
4. Politicians like _____ speeches.
5. You _____ a lot of mistakes in the last exam, so you must study hard.
6. Mike stays in bed all day. He _____ nothing at all.
7. Could you _____ me a favour, Jane? I'm stuck.
8. I _____ a big plan for my future.
9. Chris can _____ friends easily because he is very friendly.
10. My mum _____ housework in the mornings.
11. _____ a list before going shopping.
12. If you break anything, you must _____ an excuse.
13. If you don't _____ your homework regularly, you can't pass.
14. When I _____ a phone call at nights, my dad gets angry with me.
15. I _____ my best for Jane but she didn't understand me at all.
16. Lindon is _____ science at school now.
17. I usually _____ my bed before going to school in the mornings.
18. Betty _____ karate at this club.
19. They are _____ a film about a poor man.
20. His explanation about me will _____ me harm, so I'm worried.
21. The storm will _____ a lot of damage to these houses. You need find a solution.
22. I don't know what to do. Please _____ me a favour and call my old friends from high school. I want to talk to them.
23. I have a lot of work to _____ I can't come with you.
24. When he _____ a suggestion, think twice. He can't _____ anything for money.
25. You must _____ peace in the world for children. They must live in peace.

26. I don't want to ____ your hair because you're a real pessimistic, so I don't think you'll like it.

27. I haven't ____ any arrangements for the part yet. Can you give me a hand?

28. My mum ____ her own clothes for the parties.

29. My father ____ the cleaning and the cooking when my mother's ill.

30. Last year I ____ a wish on 6th May and it became true.

31. Mr. Smith is proud of his son because he is ____ very well.

32. Before a girl gets married in my country, she must ____ Brazil coffee to her parents-in-law.

Exercise 13

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in the appropriate forms.

1. I hope to ____ my own business one day.

do; have; make

2. I don't ____ many hobbies.

do; have; make

3. My wife usually ____ the bed, rather than me.

does; has; makes

4. Many countries ____ problems with obesity.

do; have; make

5. I ____ a mistake in my IELTS reading last time I took the test.

did; had; made

6. I ____ my break at work at 3.15.

do; have; make

7. Reading a lot ____ a real difference to your IELTS score.

does; has; makes

8. I'm planning to ____ a holiday in June or July.

do; have; make

9. I ____ my shopping at the weekends.

do; have; make

10. I don't ____ much sympathy with students who fail because they did not study.

do; have; make

Some more common *make / do* collocations

do the cleaning and the cooking	make a lasting impression (on someone)
do the shopping and the washing-up	make an announcement
do some serious work	make an application (e.g. for a driving test)
do a lot of damage (to something)	make a sound or a noise
do one's hair or one's teeth	make love, not war
do a lot of harm rather than good	make a mess, a profit or a fortune
do business (with somebody)	make fun of someone or a fool of someone
do (somebody) a favour	make amends for one's behaviour

Exercise 14

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

- If someone is _____ a lot of noise I can't concentrate.
doing; having; making
- I don't always _____ time to study
do; have; make
- I'll _____ my best in the IELTS test.
do; have; make
- I usually _____ the cooking and ironing in our house.
do; have; make
- You can _____ a lot of money if you are a doctor.
do; have; make
- _____ a rest now and again is important if you are studying hard.
doing; having; making
- You must only _____ business with people you can trust.
do; have; make
- I _____ a good time on holiday in France.
did; had; made
- If I _____ nothing I get really bored.
do; have; make
- Giving money to charity _____ a real difference to my life.
does; has; makes

Exercise 15

Complete the following collections with the correct verb from the table below.

apply	cheer	drop	keep
look	make	solve	

1. _____ a bed [make]
2. _____ a phone call [make]
3. _____ up a word in a dictionary [look]
4. _____ a problem [solve]
5. _____ friends [make]
6. _____ financial records [keep]
7. _____ somebody up [cheer]
8. _____ forward to meeting [look]
9. _____ for a job [apply]
10. _____ litter on the floor [drop]

COMMON MAKE COLLOCATIONS

Collocation	Example
a mistake	I don't want to <i>make a mistake</i> by choosing the wrong course.
a call	I need to <i>make an urgent call</i> .
a wish	It's traditional to <i>make a wish</i> when you blow out the candles on a cake.
noise	The students were <i>making</i> a lot of <i>noise</i> during their break.
an effort	If you <i>make an effort</i> , you feel much better about yourself.
a mess	If you <i>make a mess</i> , it's courteous to clean up after yourself.
a difference	It's possible to <i>make a difference</i> in the world if you aspire to great things.
progress	With a bit of effort every day, you will <i>make steady progress</i> .
conversation	She is great at <i>making conversation</i> .
a decision	It's hard to <i>make a decision</i> when you haven't weighed up your options.
a joke	He tried to <i>make a joke</i> but it fell flat.

Extra **MAKE** collocations

make a bath / shower

make a break

make a cake

make a comparison

make a complaint

make a connection

make a contribution

make a demand

make a mistake

make a noise / sound

make a photocopy

make a point

make a promise

make a request

make a sketch

make a suggestion

make a telephone call

make a wish

make an appointment

make an argument

make an exception

make an excuse

make an impact

make an impression

make breakfast

make charge

make clear

make dinner

make do (with)

make ends meet

make friends

make fun of somebody

make furniture

make it

make love

make lunch

make payment

make peace

make plans

make remark

make room

make the bed

make the best of something

make the most of something

make time

make your point

make your will

HAVE COLLOCATIONS

<i>HAVE A BABY</i>	<i>HAVE A BACKACHE</i>	<i>HAVE A BAD TEMPER</i>
She is going to have a baby	I have a backache	She has a bad temper
<i>HAVE A BATH</i>	HAVE	<i>HAVE A BIRTHDAY</i>
I'll have a bath and go to bed		I was angry that he had forgotten my birthday
<i>HAVE A BITE</i>	<i>HAVE A BREAK</i>	<i>HAVE A TASTE</i>
I haven't had a bite of food since morning	After each lesson we have a break	She had acquired a taste for European wines
We use <i>have</i> with	Specific nouns	
Food and drink	a meal, breakfast, a snack, a cup of tea, etc.	
Talking	a conversation, a discussion, an appointment, etc.	
Daily life	a bath, a shower, a break, etc.	
Disagreeing	an argument, a fight, a debate, etc.	
Others	a cold, a headache, a party, plans, etc.	

Exercise 16

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1. The meeting took almost five hours so it was impossible to _____ attention all the time.

give; have; make; pay; keep

2. The problem is difficult to _____ under control.

hold; keep; do; make

3. It took us all day to clean up the office after the burglary — the thieves _____ a terrible mess.

did; made; too; had

4. I don't think we should _____ a decision yet; we should wait.

do; make; hold; create

5. Only 31 % of the students who _____ the final exam passed it.

had; made; wrote; took

6. I think we should look for a new supplier — the one we have at the moment _____ us too many problems.

gives; causes; makes; does

7. Could you _____ me a favour and post these letters on your way home?

make, give, do, get, bring

8. I've told him ten times that he's got the wrong telephone number. I'll _____ crazy if they call again.

go; be; become; get

9. The company offers its employees free language training but not many people advantage of it.

take; make; do; keep

10. Our personnel assistant is leaving next month — she's _____ a baby.

waiting; waiting for; expecting; making

COME COLLOCATIONS

come back

come clean about

come close

come complete with

come direct

come down on somebody

come early

come first

come in

come into it

come into view

come last

come late

come off it

come on time

come out

come prepared

come right back

come second

come to a compromise

come to a conclusion

come to a decision

come to an agreement

come to an end

come to a realization

come to a standstill

come to a stop

come to a total of

come to life

come to sb's rescue

come to terms with

come under attack

come up with

GIVE COLLOCATIONS

give a call (a ring, a buzz)
 give a chance
 give a choice
 give a damn
 give a description
 give advice
 give a guess
 give a hand
 give a headache
 give a hug or kiss
 give a lead
 give a lecture / speech /
 performance
 give a ride
 give a ring
 give a trip
 give an answer
 give an example
 give an explanation
 give an idea
 give an opinion
 give birth

give credit
 give evidence
 give help
 give hope
 give information
 give lessons
 give news
 give notice
 give permission
 give priority
 give rise to
 give somebody a call
 give somebody a chance
 give somebody a go
 give somebody a lift
 give something a go
 give the impression
 give thought (to)
 give up
 give up hope
 give way

We use <i>give</i> with	Specific nouns
facial expressions	a smile, a look, a glance, etc.
talking	an answer, some information, your opinion, a lecture, a warning, etc.
providing	someone a choice, advice to someone, etc.
actions	a kiss, a laugh, a kick, a hug, etc.

VERB + PREPOSITION

<i>THANK FOR</i>	<i>WORK FOR</i>	<i>APOLOGIZE FOR</i>
Thank you for all your help	I work for an insurance company	I'd like to apologize for my behaviour yesterday
<i>PREPARE FOR</i>	FOR	<i>ASK FOR</i>
We should prepare for a time of troubles		Don't be afraid to ask for help
<i>KEEP FOR</i>	<i>CARE FOR</i>	<i>BLAME FOR</i>
These potatoes keep for a long time	Do you care for modern music?	Do you accept any blame for what happened?
<i>AGREE WITH</i>	<i>COMPARE WITH</i>	<i>ACQUAINT WITH</i>
Wine doesn't agree with me	The remake was good but it cannot compare with the original	She was well acquainted with classical literature
<i>CLUTTER WITH</i>	WITH	<i>ASSOCIATE WITH</i>
The garage was cluttered with tools		I don't associate him with energetic sports
<i>DISCUSS WITH</i>	<i>TALK WITH</i>	<i>CONFUSE WITH</i>
I need to discuss it with him one-to-one	She illustrated her talk with a graphic showing state population growth	I always confuse you with your sister — you look so alike
<i>TRUST IN</i>	<i>ABSORB IN</i>	<i>ENGROSS IN</i>
We can trust in our government	The children were absorbed in their homework	Dad was engrossed in the paper
<i>SUCCEED IN</i>	IN	<i>BELIEVE IN</i>
She will succeed in the end		Do you believe in magic?
<i>RESULT IN</i>	<i>PARTICIPATE IN</i>	<i>INVOLVE IN</i>
Ill-considered actions often result in disaster	I participate in their sufferings	The old castle was involved in mist

<i>ARRIVE IN</i>	<i>CONFIDE IN</i>	<i>IMPLICATE IN</i>
We failed to arrive in time	I have a special reason to confide in her	A lot of people were implicated in the scandal
<i>COMMIT TO</i>	<i>CONFESS TO</i>	<i>ANSWER TO</i>
I commit myself to your care	He confessed to the murder	Who will answer to me for this?
<i>BELONG TO</i>	TO	<i>APOLOGIZE TO</i>
Sharks belong to the fish family		I think you should apologize to your brother
<i>ATTRIBUTE TO</i>	<i>ATTEND TO</i>	<i>APPLY ONESELF TO</i>
We attribute this saying to Shakespeare	I must attend to this matter	He decided to apply himself to mathematics
<i>SEPARATE FROM</i>	<i>SUFFER FROM</i>	<i>EXPECT FROM</i>
Female prisoners are usually kept separate from men	We continue to suffer from a persistent drought	I know what to expect from him
<i>RECOVER FROM</i>	FROM	<i>FORBID FROM</i>
The world economy has yet to recover from the crisis of 2008		He forbade them from entering the house
<i>PROTECT FROM</i>	<i>PREVENT FROM</i>	<i>HIDE FROM</i>
Keep cool and protect from sunlight	That is the disaster I'm trying to prevent from happening	There's nowhere to hide from it
<i>THINK ABOUT</i>	<i>WORRY ABOUT</i>	<i>ASK ABOUT</i>
Think about the planet that you know	Don't worry about the operation	Can I ask about your campaign strategy?
<i>DREAM ABOUT</i>	ABOUT	<i>KNOW ABOUT</i>
I still dream about that picture book		He should know about him as his attorney

CARE ABOUT	ARGUE ABOUT	CONCERN ABOUT
All they care about is you	We shouldn't argue about politics	So kind of you to be concerned about

Exercise 17

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- Do you believe _____ ghosts?
about; in; of
- What were you arguing _____?
about; of; at
- He is not apologising ____ breaking the lamp, because he didn't do it!
in; of; for
- My boyfriend is paying _____ me.
in; to; for
- I confided _____ her because I thought I could trust her.
of; about; in
- I'm a teacher and I specialise _____ teaching young people.
for; about; in
- The course in African Studies at School of Oriental and African Studies appeals _____ me the most.
on; by; to
- Always allow _____ some extra time when you travel to the airport.
in; on; for
- She's always boasting _____ the one time she was on TV!
for; about; at
- Honestly, I'd prefer _____ go for dinner.
for; to; of

Exercise 18

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- Would you forgive someone _____ cheating on you?
- I graduated ____ university in 2007.
- What has happened ____ you?
- Can you help me ____ something for a moment?
- I am hiding the gift ____ my wife.
- I really must insist ____ this point.

7. Can you introduce me ____ that girl from the bar?
8. I never get invited ____ parties.
9. Let's keep our secret ____ Neil.
10. Does it matter ____ you which I choose?
11. I object ____ being spoken to like that.
12. Let's just wait ____ Sergio to finish work before going to the pub.
13. I used to wish ____ a decent job.
14. I hate working ____ this company.
15. I can't vouch ____ him.

Exercise 19

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I want to participate ____ the protest.
2. How much did you pay ____ your car?
3. I don't plan ____ going out this weekend.
4. She is going to pray ____ him.
5. I would prefer this one ____ the more expensive option.
6. She prevented me ____ doing my driving test.
7. I will prohibit him ____ leaving.
8. Will you protect me ____ it?
9. Could you provide me ____ more information?
10. He is recovering ____ the attack.
11. Can you rely ____ your parents.
12. Now, why does this remind me ____ our last holiday?
13. He rescued her ____ the tiger.
14. He never responds ____ me.
15. Let's take advantage ____ the situation.
16. Do you need to take care ____ anyone at home?
17. Let's talk ____ a lawyer about the situation.
18. I want to thank you ____ helping me.
19. I travel ____ work by car.
20. I would never vote ____ the conservatives or Brexit.

Exercise 20

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. What do you care most ____?

2. I really couldn't comment ____ the topic.
3. Do you ever compare your house ____ that of other people.
4. I hardly ever complain ____ other people about my job.
5. I need to concentrate ____ finishing my degree.
6. I would like to congratulate you ____ passing your exams.
7. What does your job consist ____?
8. I don't consent ____ you signing that document.
9. I always contribute ____ the upkeep of my house.
10. Do you need to count ____ your partner to help around the house?
11. I need to cover my notebook ____ a plastic covering.

Exercise 21

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Stop worrying _____ your exam — everything will be fine.
2. I've waited _____ Judy for 30 minutes. I'm going home.
3. Stop talking and concentrate _____ your work.
4. Don't forget to pay _____ the newspaper.
5. He explained the computer program _____ me.
6. I don't know what we'll do at the weekend. It depends _____
the weather.
7. He will arrive _____ Beijing at 2 pm.
8. I like to listen _____ the radio when I wake up.
9. She borrowed £20 _____ his brother.
10. Who does this coat belong _____?
11. She left without paying _____ the meal.
12. It was so hot I couldn't concentrate _____ my book.
13. Mothers always worry _____ their children.
14. Please explain the meaning of this word _____ your classmates.
15. I'm fed up of waiting _____ spring.
16. That car belongs _____ my father.
17. She listens _____ opera on the tube.
18. Which university you go to depends _____ your exam results.
19. A lot of people borrow money _____ the bank.
20. When she arrived _____ the pub, it was already closed.

Unit 6

BUSINESS COLLOCATIONS

Business English collocations are common combinations of words used when speaking about business. Learn frequently used business collocations to improve your business communication skills.

USEFUL BUSINESS COLLOCATIONS

<i>SALES FIGURES</i>	<i>CLOSE A DEAL</i>	<i>DEAD ON TIME</i>
During the last decade, annual sales figures rose by 10 %	When you close a long position, you thereby close the deal	She's usually dead on time
<i>TAKE ON STAFF</i>	<i>CHAIR A MEETING</i>	<i>MARKET FORCES</i>
I refused to take on staff for that reason	When he is unable to chair a meeting, he will nominate one of the Vice-Chairmen to act on his behalf	Market forces dictated goods, services and prices
<i>GO INTO PARTNERSHIP</i>	<i>GO BANKRUPT</i>	<i>DISMISS AN OFFER</i>
You should go into partnership with a glazier	Not much work at the factory and it may go bankrupt	We dismiss this offer completely

<i>COME TO THE POINT</i>	<i>LAUNCH A NEW PRODUCT</i>	<i>REGULAR CUSTOMER</i>
Listen, hurry up and come to the point, please	They worked in a department called "Marketing..." where they got to launch new products	She's a regular customer
<i>BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS</i>	<i>MAKE A PROFIT / LOSS</i>	<i>CEASE TRADING</i>
Yet this and other proposals went unanswered by the Syrian side, which chose instead to break off the negotiations	But if we want to make a profit, we need to cooperate on future tenders	The bank ceased trading at 11.30 this morning

Extra business collocations

acquire many skills	come to the point	lay off staff
annual turnover	draw a conclusion	make a loss
ask for loan	draw your attention to	reject a candidate
bear in mind	get a bonus	security for a loan
cash cheque	get a promotion	select the best candidate
close a meeting	inspire the employees	

Common business verb + noun collocations

do	make	manage	operate	run
the accounts	an appointment	a business	an airline	an airline
the business	a bargain	a company	a facility	a bar
the catering	cutbacks	demand	a fleet	a business
a deal	a deal	the economy	(of trucks, etc.)	a campaign
the market-	an investment	a factory	a flight	a company
ing	a loan	the finances	a scheme	
the paper-	money	a firm	a service	the economy
work	a profit	the funds	a store	a factory
some re-	a transaction	a restaurant	at full capacity	a restaurant
search		a team	at a loss	

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1. I'd like to _____ your attention to the high number of sales in December due to our Christmas promotion.

A draw **B** give **C** take

2. That company no longer exists it _____ for bankruptcy last year.

A asked **B** entered **C** filed

3. We're getting ready to _____ a new product that we believe will be very successful.

A break **B** launch **C** take off

4. The company had to _____ dozens of staff members due to budget cuts.

A close out **B** lay off **C** send away

5. I'd like to get the opinions of the staff on this situation. Let's _____ a meeting to discuss it.

A do **B** hold **C** make

6. There was a breakdown in negotiations and we weren't able to _____ the deal.

A close **B** firm **C** nail

7. We have a partnership with that company, and we often do _____ ventures.

A cooperate **B** joint **C** together

8. Everyone agreed with the plan except for Samuel, who _____ a few strong objections.

A put **B** said **C** raised

9. I'll be out of the office next week. I'm going to _____ a conference on climate change.

A attend **B** presence **C** watch

10. Our customer service department _____ problems people encounter while using our products.

A deals with **B** gets off **C** works away

11. Our company designs sophisticated business clothing for women. Our _____ market is female executives aged 35–45.

A commercial **B** preferred **C** target

12. I _____ for a loan of \$100,000 to start my own business.
A applied **B** registered **C** tried out

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

1. Unless sales improve, the company will ____ bankrupt.
A make **B** take **C** go **D** do
2. I'm sure we will ____ a profit this year.
A go **B** take **C** make **C** do
3. Things are going badly. We need to ____ action.
A go **B** take **C** do **D** make
4. I like the way they ____ business in Asia.
A take **B** go **C** do **D** make
5. I need to ____ changes to the presentation.
A take **B** make **C** go **D** do
6. I'd like to ____ an appointment to see Mrs. Smith.
A take **B** go **C** make **D** do
7. We've been working hard all morning, let's ____ a break.
A make **B** take **C** go **D** do
8. I'll ____ some overtime to make some extra money.
A go **B** take **C** do **D** make
9. She was so unhappy with the service she decided to ____ a complaint.
A make **B** go **C** take **D** do
10. The student worked in an office during summer to ____ some experience.
A make **B** get **C** take **D** do

Unit 7

TIME COLLOCATIONS

Time is one of the most common words in English. Learn frequently used time collocation to brush up your English.

USEFUL *TIME* COLLOCATIONS

<i>WASTE TIME</i>	<i>FREE TIME</i>	<i>DEAD ON TIME</i>
I refuse to waste time worrying	I won't waste free time playing games	She's usually dead on time
<i>TIME PASSES</i>	<i>SPEND TIME</i>	<i>SAVE TIME</i>
Any crises comes to an end as time passes	I want to spend some time alone with my children	That would save time, money and paperwork
<i>RIGHT ON TIME</i>	TIME	<i>FROM DAWN TILL DUSK</i>
That must be him, right on time		I skied from dawn till dusk on the high slopes of Davos
<i>TIME PASSES</i>	<i>HAVE A GREAT TIME</i>	<i>IN GOOD / DUE TIME</i>
Any crises comes to an end as time passes	The guys will have a great time	All applications for information have been satisfied in good time

Common *time* collocations

all happens in good time	kill time	run out of time
before time	leisure time	set time
extra time	make a time of it	spare time
for a short time	make time for	take time off
from time to time	pass the time	take your time
have time	precious time	to keep time
in course of time	record time	to tell time
just in time	right time	
	run behind time	

Extra *time* collocations

at no time	hard times	selling time
at times	it beats my time	take your time
bang on time	late 20 th century	tell someone the time
dead on time	make time for	time after time
early 12 th century	next few days	time goes by
for the time being	next time	time is up
full time	past few weeks	
great deal of time	right on time	

Collocation	Meaning	Example
spend time	to pass your time doing some activity	I <i>spend</i> a lot of <i>time</i> studying English.
waste time	doing something that is not a good use of time	Stop <i>wasting time</i> playing computer games and get to work!
make time for	to “create” time in a busy schedule	I need to <i>make time for</i> regular exercise — maybe I can go to the gym before work.
save time	something that is efficient and gives you extra time	Shopping online <i>saves me time</i> because I don’t have to wait in line at the store.

Collocation	Meaning	Example
free/spare time	time in which you have no obligations, and you can do whatever you want	In my <i>free time</i> , I enjoy reading, painting, and cooking.
have time	be available to do something	I'd like to take violin lessons, but I don't <i>have enough time</i> .
kill time / pass the time	do something to make the time pass faster while you're waiting for something else	Let's bring some magazines to help <i>pass the time</i> on the train ride.
take your time	you can use as much time as you want, you don't have to go fast	"I like all of these computers. I'm not sure which one I want to buy yet." "That's OK — <i>take your time</i> ."
on time	on schedule, at the right time	It's important to arrive <i>on time</i> for a job interview.
just in time	at the perfect time, soon before something else happens	Hi, Robert! Have a seat — you got here <i>just in time</i> for dinner.
have a hard / rough time	something difficult, or a difficult period in life	I'm <i>having a hard time</i> solving this math problem. Could you help me?
it's about time	an expression that means "Finally!"	<i>It's about time</i> they fixed the air conditioner in my classroom! It's been broken for three years!
pressed for time	in a rush, in a hurry (when you need to do something and you don't have enough time)	Sorry, I can't talk at the moment — I'm a bit <i>pressed for time</i> . Can I call you back later?
run out of time	have no more time before the limit	I <i>ran out of time</i> before I finished the test, so I didn't answer the last five questions.

Collocation	Meaning	Example
stall for time	delay	My son didn't want to go to bed, so he tried <i>to stall for time</i> by asking me to read him another bedtime story.
take time off	not go to work	I'm <i>taking some time off</i> in July to go camping with my family.

Exercise 1

Complete the following **time** collocations.

- She arrived at exactly 10 am, _____ on time.
A over **B** right **C** straight
- What do you do in your _____ time?
A lost **B** free **C** loose
- We couldn't finish because we _____ time.
A go out **B** ran through **C** ran out of
- If we take this short cut we'll _____ some time.
A take **B** keep **C** save
- I _____ time sitting in a traffic jam. I should've taken the train.
A damaged **B** wasted **C** had
- There have been several robberies in the _____ weeks.
A past few **B** last **C** few past
- The Internet was developed in the _____ century.
A last 20th **B** late 19th **C** late 20th
- They're really busy. They work _____ dusk.
A from dawn to **B** night to **C** from day to
- You'll forget all about it _____ by.
A when time comes **B** as time goes **C** after time comes
- Can you _____ to meet us this week?
A make time **B** find time **C** do time

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences with the correct **time** collocations.

- I don't _____ at home — I prefer to go out with friends.
A spend much time **B** take my time **C** stall for time

2. We're moving closer to my office so that we don't _____ commuting.

A waste time **B** save time **C** run out of time

3. I know you're very busy, but you need to _____ a social life.

A make time for **B** free time **C** pressed for time

4. Let's take the highway rather than the local roads — it'll _____.

A save time **B** kill time **C** take time off

5. Between two part-time jobs and my master's degree program, I don't have a lot of _____.

A free time **B** save time **C** hard time

6. Do you _____ to answer a couple of questions for a survey I'm doing?

A have time **B** take your time **C** waste time

7. "I'm at the bookstore — just _____ until my class starts in 20 minutes."

A killing time **B** in time **C** about time

8. He still hasn't finished the project? Man, he's really _____.

A taking his time **B** taking time off **C** saving his time

9. The customer was happy because his order was delivered _____.

A on time **B** pressed for time **C** about time

10. The doctors arrived _____ to save the patient's life.

A just in time **B** making time for **C** spending time

11. Pat _____ — she lost her job and her boyfriend dumped her all in the same week!

A having a rough time **B** killing the time **C** stalling for time

12. _____ the website was updated — the last post was eleven months ago!

A It's about time **B** Run out of time **C** Make time for

13. Mark was so _____ that he forgot to lock his front door when he left the house.

A pressed for time **B** run out of time **C** past the time

14. Our team needs to score two more goals to win the game, and we're _____.

A running out of time **B** just in time **C** spending the time

15. My boss wants an answer, but I haven't had a chance to do the re-search yet — so I'll need to _____.

A stall for time

B pass the time

C take my time

16. I haven't _____ this year — I really need a break!

A taken any time off

B stalled for any time

C made any time

Unit 8

SPORT COLLOCATIONS

In English you can *do sport* or *play sports*. You can also:

<i>do</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>play</i>
aerobics	bowling	badminton
athletics / track	cycling	baseball
gymnastics	fishing	basketball
the high jump	jogging	cricket
judo	mountaineering	football
karate	riding	golf
the long jump	running	hockey
the pole vault	skateboarding	pool
weightlifting	skating	soccer
wrestling	skiing	snooker
yoga	swimming	tennis
	windsurfing	volleyball

Tennis	Golf	Football / soccer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry, catch, fumble, snap, run, throw <i>the ball</i> • have, miss, save <i>a match point</i> • lose play, win <i>a point / rally</i> • drop, hold, return <i>(a) serve</i> • hit a drop / passing <i>shot</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chip, drive, hit, putt <i>the ball</i> • hit an approach / a bunker / a chip / a tee <i>shot</i> • hit, miss <i>the fairway / the green</i> • hole, miss, sink <i>a putt</i> • hook your drive into <i>the rough</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chip, clear, cross, drive, give away, head, kick, lob, lose, pass, strike, win <i>the ball</i> • score a goal • book, foul, mark, send off, tackle <i>a player</i> • award, concede, miss, take, win <i>a penalty</i> • blust, block, fire, get in, have, save <i>a shot</i>
Basketball	Baseball	American football
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dribble, dunk, get, handle, have, move, pass, protect, receive, shoot, steal <i>the ball</i> • block, get off, hit, make, miss, take <i>a shot</i> • a blocked / foul / jump <i>shot</i> • get, score an <i>easy basket</i> • call, commit, draw <i>a foul</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross, step (up) to the <i>plate</i> • hit, make, take, throw <i>a pitch</i> • throw a breaking / curve / ground / fly / foul <i>ball</i> • swing the <i>bat</i>; be at the <i>bat</i> • hit <i>a home run</i> • reach, steal <i>bases</i>; play <i>second base</i> • score <i>runs</i> in the bottom of the ninth inning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry, catch, fumble, snap, run, throw <i>the ball</i> • catch, complete, drop, intercept, throw <i>a pass</i> • call, make, run <i>a play</i> • find, get in/into, reach, run into <i>the end zone</i> • score <i>points / a touchdown</i>

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences with correct verbs.

1. He ____ football.

goes; do; go; does; plays; play

2. My friend ____ karate.

plays; does; play; do; goes; go

3. She ____ hockey.

play; go; do; plays; does; goes

4. Joe Frazier used to ____ boxing.
do; play; plays; does; go; goes
5. After work I like to ____ cycling.
goes; go; does; do; play; plays
6. My boyfriend ____ tennis in the afternoon.
does; play; plays; goes; go; do
7. For fitness, Robert ____ athletics.
do; play; go; plays; does; goes
8. In winter people ____ ice skating.
goes; do; play; plays; go; does
9. I ____ golf.
plays; does; play; go; goes; do
10. People ____ karate in Japan.
goes; plays; go; play; do; does

Exercise 2

Complete the following collocations with the correct verbs from the table below.

do	go	play
----	----	------

- I ____ swimming twice a week.
- You ____ football.
- They ____ fishing.
- People ____ aerobics.
- You ____ golf.
- They ____ gymnastics.
- People ____ cricket.
- You ____ athletics.
- You ____ skiing.
- You ____ rugby.

Exercise 3

Complete the collocations with words below.

- Personal ____.

A whistle

B hard

C best

2. Blow a _____.
A record **B** whistle **C** drugs test
3. Bring on a _____.
A competition **B** substitute **C** drugs test
4. Fail a _____.
A competition **B** record **C** drugs test
5. Enter a _____.
A substitute **B** competition **C** record
6. Set a _____.
A performance **B** ambitions **C** record
7. Achieve your _____.
A ambitions **B** performance **C** record
8. Train _____.
A hard **B** best **C** blow
9. Enhance your _____.
A record **B** performance **C** ambitions
10. Take the _____.
A lead **B** competition **C** record

SUPPLEMENT

break

break a bone / your
arm
break a code
break a habit
break a law
break a leg
break a promise
break a record
break a window

break even
break free
break ground
break loose
break new ground
break news
break one's fall
break someone's
heart

break the bank
break the ice
break the mold
break the news
to someone
break the rules
break the silence
break the spell
break wind

catch

catch (on) fire
catch a ball
catch a bus / a train
catch a chill
catch a cold
catch a glimpse
catch a thief
catch a whiff
catch sight of
catch someone
at a bad time

catch someone
by surprise
catch someone off
guard
catch someone
red-handed /
catch up
catch someone's
attention
catch someone's eye
catch some rays

catch the flu
catch the news
catch the sun
catch you later!
catch your breath
good catch
play catch

get

get a/the right
get a call
get a chance
get a clue
get a cold
get a degree / a diploma
get a job
get a joke
get a letter (receive)
get a shock
get a splitting headache
get a tan
get a ticket
get angry
get changed (change clothes)
get cool

get dark
get dark
get divorced
get dressed / undressed
get drunk
get enthusiastic
get fired
get frightened
get good / top / bad marks
get home (arrive)
get hot
get hungry
get into trouble
get lost
get married
get nowhere
get old

get one's hair cut
get out of breath
get permission
get pregnant
get ready
get sleep
get started
get stuck in a traffic jam
get the impression
get the message
get the sack
get the ticket (buy)
get tired
get together
get to sleep
get upset
get wet
get worried

go

go abroad
go ahead
go along
go around
go astray
go away
go back
go bad
go bald
go bankrupt
go blind
go crazy
go dark

go deaf
go down with something
go fishing
go for somebody
go mad
go missing
go off
go on
go on a date
go on a picnic
go on foot
go online

go online
go out
go out of business
go out of business
go out of fashion
go overseas
go over something
go quiet
go round doing something
go sailing
go smoothly

go through some-
thing

go to the beach /
to the movie
go to war

go without some-
thing
go yellow

have

have a baby
have a backache
have a bad fall
have a bad temper
have a bath
have a birthday
have a bite
have a break
have a business trip
have a busy day
have a career / a goal
have a chance
have a chat
have a cold
have a competition
have a confrontation
have a conversation /
chat
have a cup of tea /
coffee
have a dance
have a day off
have a depression /
etc.
have a discussion
have a dispute
have a doubt
have a dream
have a drill
have a drink
have a feeling

have a fight
have a fit
have a game
have a glass of wine
have a go
have a goal
have a good / nice /
etc.
have a good time
have a great
have a guess
have a haircut
have a hard time
have a headache
have a heart attack
have a holiday
have a jacuzzi
have a jog
have a laugh
have a lecture
have a lesson
have a lie down
have a limp
have a lisp
have a listen
have a look
have a massage
have a meal
have a meeting
have a moment
have a nap

have a night mare
have a party /
a concert
have a passion for
have a plan
have a problem
have a quarrel
have a relationship
have a rest
have a ride
have a right
have a run
have a safe
have a salad
have a sandwich
have a scrub
have a shave
have a shock
have a shower
have a smell
have a snack
have a snooze
have a stretch
have a stroke
have a swim
have a talk
have a taste
have a temperature
have a think
have a touch
have a try

have a walk
have a wash
have a wish
have a word
have a workout
have an accident
have an appointment
with
have an argument
have an effect
have an event
have an exam
have an excuse
have an experience
have an ice-cream
have an idea

have an impact
have an interest
have an interview
have an opportunity
have access (to)
have breakfast /
lunch / dinner
have difficulty
have faith
have food
have fun / a good
time
have no education
have no fear
have patience
have rest

have room
have self-esteem
have sex
have skills
have some sugar /
milk
have something to eat
have soul
have success
have sympathy
have sympathy
have time
have trouble
have work

keep

It will keep!
keep a diary
keep a diary
keep a family
keep a promise
keep a secret
keep an appointment
Keep at it!
keep calm
keep control
keep from laughing
keep in touch
keep late hours

keep money
keep out of the way
keep quiet
keep records
keep silence
keep somebody out
of danger / trouble
keep somebody's feet
keep someone's place
keep something
in memory
keep the change
keep the fire burning

keep the peace
keep the right way
in life
keep the truth from
somebody
keep together
keep to this recipe
keep where you are
keep your balance
keep your head up!
keep yourself

make

make a bed
make a break with
somebody

make a bundle (idi-
om)
make a cake

make a call
make a choice
make a comment

make a complaint
 make a confession /
 an admission
 make a contract
 make a cup of tea
 make a deal
 make a decision
 make a difference
 make a discovery
 make a dress
 make a fire
 make a fool of your-
 self
 make a fortune
 make a fuss
 make a habit
 make a joke
 make a list
 make a living
 make a mess
 make a mistake
 make a move
 make a noise
 make a note (of)

make a pass at
 make a phone call
 make a point
 make a prediction
 make a presentation
 make a profit
 make a promise
 make a recovery
 make a remark
 make a reservation
 make a rude gesture
 make a salad
 make a sales call
 make a sandwich
 make a snack
 make a sound
 make a speech
 make a statement
 make a suggestion
 make a takeover bid
 make a tea
 make a threat
 make an agreement
 make an allusion

make an appearance
 make an appointment
 make an arrangement
 make an attempt
 make an effort
 make an enquiry
 make an exception
 make an excuse
 make an impression
 make an objection
 make an observation
 make an offer
 make amends
 make believe
 make breakfast /
 lunch / dinner
 make changes
 make furniture
 make money
 make progress
 make room
 make trouble

pay

day's / hourly pay
 gross pay
 leave with pay
 pay a fine
 pay a visit
 pay all damages
 pay at once
 pay at the gate
 pay attention

pay by cheque
 pay by credit card
 pay cash
 pay dividends
 pay for something
 pay handsomely
 pay in advance /
 beforehand
 pay in due time

pay in full
 pay interest
 pay on somebody's
 behalf
 pay someone a com-
 pliment
 pay someone a visit
 pay someone back
 pay taxes

pay the bill
pay the fine / penalty

pay the price
pay TV channels

pay well
pay your respects

save

great saves from
a keeper
save a goal
save a penalty
save a short
save electricity
save energy
save files / work
save lives
save money

save one's strength
save somebody's marriage
save someone a seat
save someone
the trouble
save someone's life
save something
save something
to a disk

save space
save the animals
save the environment
save time
save up
save your backs
save yourself
the trouble

say

(let's) say
a thing to say
it goes without saying
Never say die!
say a few words
say a prayer
say a word
say for certain / sure

say goodbye
say good morning /
afternoon
say hello
Say it loudly and
clearly!
Say no more!
say nothing

say no to drugs
say something
say sorry
say thank you
say yes / no
They say...
You can say that
again

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Ex. 1

Compound	Collocation	Idiom
teapot	make a mistake	pull somebody's leg
key ring	heavy snow	a storm in a tea cup
checkpoint	valid passport	a shot in the dark
soap opera	bitterly dissatisfied	be as dry as a bone

Ex. 2

left University; made a decision; to take up a profession; play the guitar; written any songs; made some recording; heavy cold; become famous; got a job.

Ex. 3

A. desperately worried; to enroll on a course; make a decision; gave a ring; had a long chat; study for a degree; meet the requirements; university entry; do a course; set up his own business; a wise choice.

Ex. 4

1 often go together

2 are often used

3 more natural

4 fast food

5 quick
6 blocks of language
7 verb plus noun

8 make a mistake
9 try hard
10 richly decorated

UNIT 2

Ex. 1

1 grants
2 deprived
3 caught
4 labour-saving
5 call
6 overnight
7 checkered

8 living
9 sheer
10 fill
11 stamp out
12 imposed
13 social
14 break

Ex. 2

1 pronounced
2 great
3 luxury
4 glowing
5 itemized

6 widespread
7 uncanny
8 damaging
9 ready
10 dreadful

Ex. 3

1 A; 2 A; 3 A; 4 B; 5 A; 6 C; 7 B

Ex. 4

1 A; 2 A; 3 A; 4 C; 5 B; 6 A; 7 B; 8 A; 9 C; 10 B

Ex. 5

1 about
2 for
3 than
4 for
5 by
6 about

7 at
8 about
9 by
10 about
11 with
12 at

Ex. 6

1 C; 2 B; 3 C; 4 A; 5 C; 6 B; 7 B; 8 C; 9 C; 10 C; 11 C; 12 C; 13 A; 14 B;
15 C; 16 A; 17 B; 18 C; 19 A; 20 B

UNIT 3**Ex. 1**

1 chocolate

2 milk

3 magazine

4 letter

5 break

6 card

7 question

8 belt

9 journalist

10 vegetable

11 vegetable

12 letter

13 chocolate

14 letter

15 belt

16 milk

17 three-hour

18 road

19 room

20 magazine

Ex. 2

1 for

2 for

3 in

4 for

5 in

6 of

7 to

8 towards

9 between

10 of

11 with

12 of

13 to

14 between

15 of

16 in

Ex. 3

1 for

2 for

3 in

4 for

5 in

6 of

7 to

8 to/towards

9 between

10 of

11 with

12 by

13 to
14 between

15 of

UNIT 4

Ex. 1

1 completely
2 flatly
3 hardly
4 strongly
5 readily

6 fully
7 legitimately
8 categorically
9 confidently
10 tentatively

Ex. 2

1 categorically
2 deeply
3 enthusiastically
4 fully
5 honestly
6 positively

7 sincerely
8 strongly
9 totally
10 utterly
11 readily
12 quite

Ex. 3

1 wide
2 pleasantly
3 high
4 heated
5 regular
6 immediate
7 deep
8 huge
9 great
10 heavy
11 mild
12 slight
13 light
14 root
15 strong

16 great
17 utter
18 hot
19 detailed
20 strong
21 total
22 big
23 heavy
24 balanced
25 high
26 harsh
27 large
28 unique
29 vast
30 cool

Ex. 4

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 utterly | 21 deeply |
| 2 highly | 22 absolutely |
| 3 absolutely | 23 highly |
| 4 utterly | 24 deeply |
| 5 bitterly | 25 deeply |
| 6 deeply | 26 ridiculously |
| 7 absolutely | 27 absolutely |
| 8 utterly | 28 strongly |
| 9 bitterly | 29 strongly |
| 10 ridiculously | 30 ridiculously |
| 11 absolutely | 31 highly |
| 12 strongly | 32 deeply |
| 13 extremely | 33 strongly |
| 14 utterly | 34 ridiculously |
| 15 ridiculously | 35 deeply |
| 16 absolutely | 36 utterly |
| 17 highly | 37 ridiculously |
| 18 deeply | 38 absolutely |
| 19 ridiculously | 39 highly |
| 20 deeply | 40 utterly |

Ex. 5

1 A; 2 B; 3 A; 4 C; 5 B; 6 B; 7 D; 8 A; 9 B; 10 A; 11 C; 12 D

Ex. 6

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 ridiculous | 5 absolutely |
| 2 hilarious | 6 spectacular |
| 3 quite | 7 extraordinary |
| 4 soaked | 8 exhausted |

UNIT 5**Ex. 1**

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 calling for | 3 heavy |
| 2 struck | 4 grave |

5 booming
6 resulted in
7 caught
8 blissful
9 born

10 lasting
11 broke
12 restore
13 grainy
14 delicate

Ex. 2

1 catch a headache
2 take a break
3 broke the law
4 break the habit
5 caught a cold

6 keep a secret
7 pay attention
8 having a bath
9 keep quiet
10 made a decision

Ex. 3

1 secret
2 open
3 abandon
4 broke out
5 overcome

6 blatant
7 burned out
8 alleviate
9 ducking
10 waive

Ex. 4

1 gives
2 expecting
3 had
4 transfer

5 answer
6 returned
7 make

Ex. 5

1. a) This is not the answer because we can say: *The number of fish being caught in the North Sea is decreasing.*

b) This is not the answer because we can say: *I usually catch the number 22 into town.*

c) This is not the answer because we can say: *I feel awful — I've caught a horrible cold.*

d) You can say: *I didn't catch it* if you didn't understand, but usually you *learn* or *pick up* a new word.

2. a) You *cannot make a photo* in this situation.
 b) In English we say *take a photo*.
 c) You cannot *catch a photo* in this situation.
 d) You cannot *do a photo* in this situation.
3. a) This is not the answer because we can say: *Don't forget, we're having a meeting at 11.00.*
 b) This is not the answer because we can say: *Have you heard? Jane's having a baby!*
 c) This is not the answer because we can say: *I'm going to have a cup of coffee. Do you want one?*
 d) We usually use the verb *do* with business, e.g. *It's been a pleasure doing business with you!*
4. a) If we want someone to help us, we say: *Could you do me a favour?*
 b) *Could you make me a favour* — is not correct.
 c) *Could you make me a favour* — is not correct.
 d) Only one of the verb + noun combinations is correct.
5. a) *Alter* is very similar in meaning to *change* but it's used in more formal situations and can sometimes mean 'to change slightly'.
 b) To *change a decision* is a common collocation which is used in many situations, both formal and informal.
 c) This is the right answer because *move its decision* is not correct.
 d) To *reverse its decision* is often used in formal situations; it means 'to go back to the situation as it was BEFORE the decision was made'.
6. a) This is not the answer because we can say: *I never make my bed in the morning — I never have enough time!*
 b) This is not the answer because we can say: *I think I'm making quite good progress in my English studies.*
 c) This is not the answer because we can say: *Stop making so much noise! I'm trying to sleep.*
 d) When we talk about going to the supermarket we usually say *do the shopping*, e.g. *My wife usually does the shopping when I'm at work.*

Ex. 6

- 1 pay
 2 paid
 3 gave

- 4 save
 5 save
 6 keep

7 keep
8 keeps

9 kept
10 came

Ex. 7

1 a break
2 a holiday
3 a look
4 the IELTS test
5 place

6 a rest
7 care of
8 my place
9 my chances
10 notes

Ex. 8

1 get a life
2 got over it
3 get started
4 got off
5 get excited
6 getting nowhere
7 get permission
8 got a shock
9 got divorced
10 got the sack

11 getting used to
12 got lost
13 get away
14 get upset
15 get the impression
16 get drunk
17 get going
18 get the message
19 get a job
20 get out

Ex. 9

1 B; 2 C; 3 B

Ex 10

1 the record
2 my heart
3 the law
4 the deadlock
5 have a

6 free
7 the news
8 the rules
9 a promise
10 big

Ex. 11

1 make a bet
2 do a job
3 do the dishes

4 make a skirt
5 do the cleaning
6 do your hair

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7 make believe | 43 do something crazy |
| 8 make amends | 44 make a phone call |
| 9 do some damage | 45 make a fuss |
| 10 make a home | 46 do your worst |
| 11 do fifty press ups | 47 make laws |
| 12 make some yoghurt | 48 make the big time |
| 13 make a fortune | 49 do the honours |
| 14 make a model | 50 make war |
| 15 make a noise | 51 make an excuse |
| 16 do your best | 52 make someone feel
uncomfortable |
| 17 do the washing up | 53 do yourself proud |
| 18 make an application | 54 make sense |
| 19 do some work | 55 make sure of something |
| 20 do some harm | 56 make your way home |
| 21 do a favour | 57 do an exam |
| 22 make a man of you | 58 make a fire |
| 23 make a profit | 59 make a face |
| 24 make an error | 60 make a decision |
| 25 do the washing | 61 do business with someone |
| 26 do your nails | 62 make a date |
| 27 make do | 63 make a fool of someone |
| 28 do well in something | 64 do justice to something |
| 29 make a promise | 65 make an impression |
| 30 do some practice | 66 make an incision |
| 31 make a reservation | 67 do more harm than good |
| 32 make a mess | 68 do too much |
| 33 do your duty | 69 make a speech |
| 34 make ends meet | 70 make the grade |
| 35 make an effort | 71 make the newspapers |
| 36 do your own thing | 72 make a suggestion |
| 37 make an enquiry | 73 do a crossword |
| 38 make some money | 74 make hay while the sun
shines |
| 39 make waves | 75 do the shopping |
| 40 make eyes at someone | 76 make history |

77 do some exercise

78 do the trick

79 do someone else's dirty
work

80 make a mistake

Ex. 12

1 doing

2 make

3 doing

4 making

5 made

6 does

7 do

8 making / have made

9 make

10 does

11 make

12 make

13 do

14 make

15 do

16 doing

17 make

18 does

19 making

20 do

21 do

22 do

23 do

24 makes / do

25 make

26 do

27 made

28 makes

29 does

30 made

31 doing

32 make

Ex. 13

1 make

2 make

3 look

4 solve

5 make

6 keep

7 cheer

8 look

9 apply

10 drop

Ex. 14

1 have

2 have

3 makes

4 have

5 made

6 have

7 makes

8 have

9 do

10 have

Ex. 15

- 1 making
- 2 have
- 3 do
- 4 do
- 5 make

- 6 having
- 7 do
- 8 had
- 9 do
- 10 makes

Ex. 16

- 1 pay
- 2 keep
- 3 made
- 4 make
- 5 took

- 6 causes
- 7 do
- 8 go
- 9 take
- 10 expecting

Ex. 17

- 1 in
- 2 about
- 3 for
- 4 for
- 5 in

- 6 in
- 7 to
- 8 for
- 9 about
- 10 to

Ex. 18

- 1 for
- 2 from
- 3 to
- 4 with
- 5 from
- 6 on
- 7 to
- 8 to

- 9 for
- 10 to
- 11 to
- 12 for
- 13 for
- 14 for
- 15 for

Ex. 19

- 1 in
- 2 for
- 3 on
- 4 for

- 5 to
- 6 from
- 7 from
- 8 from

9 with
10 from
11 on
12 of
13 from
14 to

15 of
16 of
17 to/with
18 for
19 to
20 for

Ex. 20

1 about
2 on
3 to/with
4 about
5 on
6 for/on

7 of
8 to
9 to
10 on
11 with

Ex. 21

1 about
2 for
3 on
4 for
5 to
6 on
7 in
8 to
9 from
10 to

11 for
12 on
13 about
14 to
15 for
16 to
17 to
18 on
19 from
20 at

UNIT 6

Ex. 1

1. **A** to *draw attention* is to invite people to pay attention to something. You can also use the collocation *call attention*.
2. **C** when a company *files for bankruptcy*, it begins to have the official legal status of being bankrupt — that is, it does not have enough money to pay its obligations.

3. **B** to *launch* a product is to make it available to the market for the first time.
4. **B** if a company *lays off* workers, it means it eliminates those employees' jobs, so the people need to find new jobs at a different company.
5. **B** you can say *hold* a meeting or *have* a meeting.
6. **A** to *close a deal* is to make an agreement final or effective.
7. **B** a *joint venture* is a project where two groups or companies work together.
8. **C** to *raise* an objection is to state your objection in the conversation, so that other people can hear it and consider it.
9. **A** *attending* a conference means you will be present at the conference.
10. **A** to *deal with* a problem is to take action on the problem and try to resolve it.
11. **C** a *target market* is the specific group of people to whom a business wants to sell its products or services.
12. **A** to *apply for a loan* is to request to borrow money from the bank. The bank will evaluate the situation and decide whether or not to approve your application and lend you the money.

Ex. 2

1 C; 2 C; 3 B; 4 C; 5 B; 6 C; 7 B; 8 C; 9 A; 10 B

UNIT 7

Ex. 1

1 B; 2 B; 3 C; 4 C; 5 B; 6 A; 7 C; 8 A; 9 B; 10 A

Ex. 2

1 A; 2 A; 3 A; 4 A; 5 A; 6 A; 7 A; 8 A; 9 A; 10 A; 11 A; 12 A; 13 A; 14 A; 15 A; 16 A

UNIT 8

Ex. 1

1 plays	6 plays
2 does	7 does
3 plays	8 go
4 do	9 play
5 go	10 do

Ex. 2

1 go	6 do
2 play	7 play
3 go	8 do
4 do	9 go
5 play	10 play

Ex. 3

1 C; 2 B; 3 B; 4 C; 5 B; 6 C; 7 A; 8 A; 9 B; 10 A

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